THE IMPENDING WAR.

Intense Excitement in London and Throughout Europe.

English Journals Urge the Government to be Resolute.

Russia is Surprised at the Tone of Lord Granville's Reply.

England Wholly Unprepared for War.

The Other Powers Willing to Modify the Obnoxious Treaty.

Prussia Unmistakably on the Side of the Czar.

What is Thought of the Matter at London, Vienna, Berlin, Tours, Florence, and St. Petersburg.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

England Wholly Unprepared.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—There is intense excitement in government circles here, relative to the threatened complications growing out of Russia's attempt to secure a revision of the Paris treaty. The general conviction is that English statesmanship is at fault. The country is wholly unprepared for war, and all its traditional aims imperiled. Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, is hastening the armament of the nation.

There is much excitement at the Stock Exchange, and securities of all kinds are declining, and breadstuffs are advancing correspondingly.

Newspaper Comments.

The crisis forms a theme for newspaper comment, and there seems to be but one opinion of the Russian demand—that it is insolent in the last degree. The journals on the continent take no pains to disguise their satisfaction in the fact that Great Britain and her colonies would suffer more severely in case of war against Russia than France has suffered in her contest with Prussia.

All but England.

All the great powers of Europe are ready to reconsider the Paris treaty of 1856.

The Times has a strong article on the grave situation of affairs. It says if the Prussians put a fleet in the Black Sea, Turkey will be able to sweep it off, and if she is not, England and other powers are bound to do so.

Von Beust Interviewed.

VIENNA, November 18.—Baron Von Beust was in conference with the British and Turkish Ministers on Tuesday on the question raised by Russia.

Preparations for Defense in England.

Throughout England preparations for defense are extensive. Gibraltar is being reprovisioned and the Government is purchasing powder in large quantities.

In the event of a declaration of war Egypt, Servia, and Roumania will unite against Turkey for independence.

The English Cabinet.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The peace at-any-price party in the Cabinet find themselves unable to resist the popular demand for war against Russia, unless she recedes from her present position. Granville told Gladstone that they must choose between yielding to the tide or go out of office. For the moment they have yielded. The members who oppose the position assumed by Granville in his reply to Gortschakoff, are Lowe, Childers, Cardwell, Bruce and Aysston. The truth is, Granville sent his reply in hot haste, without consulting his colleagues, and then informed them that the country was committed to his position, and he could not and would not recede from it.

The London Press on the Circular.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—All the papers here speak of the Russian demand as insolent, England will stand firm to treaty engagements, and will not stand alone.

The Morning Post says the cause of France has now become the cause of Europe. All neutral States are bound to assist her to obtain peace and leave her intact, or aid her to continue to hold Prussia engaged while England, Austria, Italy and Turkey whip Russia into submission, or rather Prussia must sign an easy peace to liberate her forces, or France, detained by them, will show herself once more the savior of Europe.

The Standard has a bitter attack on Russia and Prussia, who, it declares, have conspired together to commit a monstrous act of perfidy and violence, in audacious contempt of public morality, introducing chaos and a series of endless wars. It proclaims that the existence of statesmen in the English Ministry would be worth weeks—statesmen that dare give a right answer to this most insolent challenge.

What the Press of Prussia Has to Say.

[Special to the Tribune.]

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The newspapers of this city are significantly silent on the Russian question, and this is the cause of considerable speculation as to how far Bismarck may be a party to the demand of Russia.

A Vienna correspondent of the National Zeitung says Austria is determined to be the ally of England if hostilities arise between the latter power and Russia.

The Turkish Government has proposed a note to Austria that a European Congress be called to consider the proposals of Russia.

The semi-official Provincial correspondent believes the powers will consent to modify the treaty of 1856.

The press generally is conciliatory, and relies on the present peaceful attitude of the English Ministry to prevent a war with Russia.

The New Free Press is violent in its language, and appeals to the honor and dignity of England, giving as its opinion that England is bound to consider an infringement of the treaty a casus belli.

The Collective Note Abandoned.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The idea of a collective note from the powers concerned to Russia has been abandoned. The Austrian dispatch in reply to Prince Gortschakoff, however, is identical with that of Great Britain.

Vigorous War Measures.

The evening papers concur in urging vigorous war measures.

Merchants here decline to charter Russian vessels.

Turkey is preparing for a desperate conflict.

Things at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The Porte did not receive Prince Gortschakoff's note until yesterday. The dispatch is conciliatory in tone, but insists on a revision of the treaty of 1856. The Ottoman Government will make an energetic reply.

A Warlike Measure in Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Exemptions from military service in Russia have been limited and all classes summoned.

The English Army.

[Herald's Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lord Napier, of Magdala, is to be appointed commander-in-chief of the British army. Lord Lucan, it is said, will have command of the cavalry.

Turkey Protests.

Turkey protests strongly against the action of Russia, and calls upon the great powers of the treaty of 1856 to enforce its provisions.

The Khedive.

Rumors are afloat of a secret understanding between Russia and the Khedive, looking to the independence of Egypt.

Advices from St. Petersburg.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Tribune's special correspondent at St. Petersburg, 12th, says: Gortschakoff's letter was presented simultaneously at London, Constantinople, Florence and Tours on Wednesday last. After he knew of the delivery of his note in London, Gortschakoff called in person last night at the English Embassy and offered to show the dispatch to Sir Andrew Buchanan, explaining that he had chosen to communicate directly with the respective Governments, rather than with their representatives here, to avoid all misunderstanding, rumors and exchange of telegrams.

The news first became generally known today, the new Turkish Ambassador having learned it at the English Embassy. Comparatively few know of it even yet at the English Club, the rendezvous of the governing classes. On Saturday scarcely any one had heard of the action taken. An Assistant Minister was equally ignorant, so far as I can learn. Gortschakoff's demands are generally approved by the Russians. All others are greatly excited.

It is confidently believed that Austria will fight if England will. The Russian government must feel prepared for any event or it would not have ventured on a step so bold.

The Russian officials say they have carried out for fourteen years the humiliating conditions of the treaty with scrupulous fidelity, and that now is their time or never. They believe England will not fight.

The Queen's message is expected on Thursday and Earl Granville's reply.

None of the morning papers speak of a possible collision between England and Russia. The Exchange Gazette alone speaks. It has a little paragraph about some important dispatches having been received by the British Embassy. Their silence is probably at the request of the government, as the editors know of the fact.

The Probabilities of War.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Granville's circular is approved in very opposite quarters. Its firmness of tone has occasioned astonishment, and especially among the Tories, whose organ this morning is silent. The leading Liberals are scarcely less surprised. Yesterday they expected an acquiescent policy and were prepared to defend it. To-day there is no such indication. Granville has gone beyond the point which public opinion will support. Some of the diplomats say openly they can see no way out of it but war, but it is equally difficult to see how the Cabinet can go to war or take steps leading directly to war without first being reconstructed, nor is it yet the opinion of the Foreign Office that Russia means to bring, or that England will be bound to accept, the conflict. They say the situation is undoubtedly grave; but, before an opinion can be formed, the answer of Gortschakoff must be known, which cannot be for several days. Probably it will not be for a fortnight. Granville's dispatch was delivered by the Queen's messenger to Secretary Andrew Buchanan, at St. Petersburg, on Tuesday, and by him to Gortschakoff, yesterday. It is not expected he will reply instantly, nor is it believed anticipates an answer like that he has received.

It is also affirmed that although an understanding is believed to have existed between Gortschakoff and Bismarck the former did not consult Bismarck's wishes as to the time of promulgating this declaration, and that Bismarck desired it to be postponed, but Gortschakoff thought himself in a position to force the Chancellor's hand.

The second element necessary in estimating a probability of war is a knowledge of Prussia's exact position, which may not be obtained immediately. Bismarck was advised of the Russell's mission, and it has since been announced he would endeavor to obtain a leave of absence on account of his health and to meet the Countess at Baih. At St. Petersburg and Versailles, therefore, probable delays may occur. Anxiety is expressed to know whether the American Government was privy to this step, of which its legations at London and St. Petersburg are reported to have been utterly unaware.

The Russian Note Approved by the Russians.

The Tribune's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian note is universally approved there. All the papers contain long articles expressing the hope of a peaceful result but stating that the country is ready for war if necessary.

The Golos has denied that there is a national subscription to build a Black Sea fleet.

Recruiting the Russian Army.

An Imperial ukase, signed yesterday and published to-day in the official journal, orders the Russian army to be recruited on the Prussian plan.

The Question in Berlin.

The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, 17th: In official circles a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question is confidently looked for. It is openly admitted that an understanding exists between Prussia and Russia, that in case of war they will co-operate. The news from London and Vienna caused a panic in the bourse.

The London News on the Circular.

[Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Daily News will publish an article to-morrow saying the anti-Russian feeling in England, dying away under influence of a new policy, was fast becoming an obsolete prejudice. The recent action of the Imperial Government, has suddenly relighted it in more than wonted strength. The circular of Prince Gotschakoff forces upon those who hoped for better things to doubt whether, after all, the great semi-Asiatic power which occupies Eastern Europe really belongs to our international system. Acknowledging the common obligations of Christian and civilized nations, Turkey was, comparatively the other day, brought within the public law of Europe, and now Russia seems disposed to banish herself from it. The powers which discards its most solemn pledges as soon as an opportunity offers, goes far to place itself beyond the range of diplomatic intercourse, and the nation which does not acknowledge the force of treaties can only be dealt with by force of arms, if it is to be dealt with at all.

The cool circular which Gortschakoff makes for the Emperor withdraws him from the treaty, so far as it restricts his rights in the Black Sea—that is, he has declined to fulfill the obligations by which he purchased peace fourteen years ago. He stands almost alone in recent times in his flagrant violation of personal and political good faith.

A New Move.

LIEGE, Nov. 17.—The Journal De Liege says that Russia is about to propose a conference of the powers at Brussels, to revise the 14th article of the treaty of Paris of 1856, and that Austria and Italy are represented as favoring the project.

The Russian Circular.

The following is the latter portion of Prince Gortschakoff's note which was not sent in time for publication yesterday:

"At several intervals, and under various pretexts, the entrance to the straits have been open to foreign ships of war, and that of the Black Sea to whole squadrons, the presence of which was a violation of the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to these waters, in proportion as the pledges offered by the treaty grew weak, especially of guarantees of an effective neutrality of the Black Sea. The introduction of iron-clad ships, unknown and unforseen at the conclusion of the treaty of 1856, argumented for Russia the dangers of an eventual war, by increasing in considerable proportions the already evident inequality of the respective naval forces. In this state of things, his Majesty, the Emperor, was obliged to ask himself, 'What are the rights, and what the duties which accrue to Russia from these modifications in the general situation, and from these infractions of the engagement' to which he has not ceased to be scrupulously faithful, although they were conceived in a spirit of mistrust with respect to him. Upon mature examination of this question his Imperial Majesty has arrived at the following conclusion, which you are directed to bring to the knowledge of the government to which you are accredited:

"Our august master cannot admit, in law, that treaties infringed in several of their essential and general clauses, remain obligatory on those which touch direct interests of his empire. His Imperial Majesty cannot depend on fiction, which has not withstood the test of time, and he put in peril by his respect for engagements which have not been observed in their integrity. The Emperor, confiding in the sentiment of equity of the signatory powers of the treaty of 1856, and in the consciousness they have of their own dignity, instructs you to declare his Imperial Majesty cannot longer consider himself bound by the obligation of the treaty of 13th—30th of March, 1856, so far as this limit has the right of sovereignty in the Black Sea; that his Majesty considers it his right and duty to give notice to his Majesty, the Sultan, in regard to the special convention additional to said treaty, which fixes the number and dimensions of ships of war which the two European powers reserve the right of maintaining in the Black Sea, that he legally gives notice of this to powers signing and guaranteeing the general treaty, of which this special convention constitutes an integral part; that he restores to his Majesty, the Sultan, full possession of his rights in this respect, as he equally reclaims his even for himself. In discharging this duty, you will be careful to state that our august master has in view only the security and dignity of his Empire. It is by no means the purpose of his Imperial Majesty to raise the Eastern question. Upon this point he has no other wish than the preservation and consolidation of peace. He fully maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, which settled the position of Turkey in the European system. He is ready to come to an understanding with the powers who signed this arrangement, either to confirm its general stipulations or to renew them, or to substitute for them any other equitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and European equilibrium."

"His Majesty is convinced that peace and equilibrium will have a stronger guarantee when they shall have been placed on a more just and solid basis than those resulting from a position which no great power could accept as a normal condition of existence. You are desired to read this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and leave a copy with him. Receive, etc. GORTSCHAKOFF."

NEW YORK.

The Health of Chief Justice Chase Improving—Billiard Match—The German Steamers Safe—Manton Marble Well Again—Etc., Etc.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Senator Sprague has arrived here. He says Chief Justice Chase is fast recovering his usual health. He has not had and has not now any idea of resigning.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Frank Parker, of Chicago, and Rudolphe will play their match for the billiard championship, at Cincinnati, Dec. 10

D. Lolley's distillery, on Riker's Island, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $30,000.

The Samaria takes out 145,000 silver bars.

THE GERMAN STEAMERS.

Messrs. Oehlrichs & Co., agents of the German steamers, have received telegrams announcing the safe arrival of the Hansa, Leipsig, and Hanover at Bremen Haven, after having touched at Grimsby. This shows the incorrectness of the reported capture of those steamers, though no contradiction has been received from the Prese agents.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The New York city members of the Army of the Cumberland met and completed arrangements to attend the annual meeting at Cleveland on the 24th and 25th. Gen. Rosecrans is here and will attend the Cleveland meeting.

MANTON MARBLE

has returned from Newport. His health and sight are completely restored by five or six months of rest, and entire disuse of pen or books, and he has resumed active control of his paper.

W. U. TELEGRAPH CO.

Official statement of the Western Union Telegraph: receipts, $653,396 86; expenses, $494 820 03; net profit, $319,576 83.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—P. M.

The Gold Room was the chief point of attraction for speculators to-day, and there was a perfect turmoil of excitement in consequence of the many and conflicting telegrams from London as to the quotations for bonds. At one time there was an impression that there had been a possible 2 per cent in the cable quotations. This caused a flood of sales, which carried the price down from 113¾ to 112¾ at the close. There was a slight rally on purchases to cover short contracts, but higher quotations from the London Exchange, and an improved feeling in financial circles there, as reported by bankers' private telegrams, had a tendency to check any marked rebound in gold. Outside of the Gold Room matters are generally quiet.

The money market is easy at 5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is dull at 9¼@9¾.

The gold market opened at 113, touched 113¾ and 112¾, and closed at 112⅝@112¾. The carrying rates were 5 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $98,000,000.

Government bonds are lower and quiet, but closed steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113¼	@	113⅝
Coupons of '62	107¾	@	107⅞
Coupons of '64	107¾	@	107⅞
Coupons of '65	109¾	@	109⅞
Do 5-20's	106¾	@	106⅞
Coupons of '67	109	@	109⅜
Coupons of '68	109¾	@	109⅞
10-forties	106¼	@	106⅝
Currency 6's	111	@	111½

The Treasury bought $1,000,000 bonds at 106 45-100@106 50-100.

State securities are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	91½	Old Virg'ia	63
Old Tenn	66	Old N. Car	60
New Tenn	59½	New N. Car	25
New Virg'a	64		

The stock market is firm, with a general, though slight, advance in prices. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	65	Do preferred	86
Cumberland		Rock Island	112⅜
Western U. Tel	42¼	N. Jersey Cen'l	108
Quicksilver	4	St. Paul	59½
Mariposa		Do preferred	76
Do preferred	10½	Tol. & Wabash	51¾
Adams Express	69	Do preferred	71
Wells & Fargo	33½	Pitt. Ft. Wayne	94
American Ex	46½	Terre Haute	22
U. S. Express	55	Do preferred	54
Pacific Mail	41¾	Chi. & Alton	115
N. Y. Cent'l, con	92½	Do preferred	115¾
N. Y. Cent'l, sc	87¾	Ohio & Mis'ippi	28½
Erie	27¾	C. C. and C	79
Erie preferred	39½	Burlington	116
Harlem	132	Lake Shore	93
Do preferred	133	C. C. & I. C	18¾
Reading	101¼	Illinois Cent	124
Mich. Central	120¾	St. Joseph	10½
Pittsburg	105¾	St. Joseph pref	115¾
North western	89	Dubuque	95

Sub-treasury balance, gold $60,541,286
Do. do. do. currency 10,522,905

Illinois Election—Official Majorities in Chicago and the County.

CHICAGO, November 17.—The following are the official Republican majorities in Cook county at the recent election for members of congress-man at large, 6,994; Bates, State Treasurer, 7,057; Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 7,061; Farwell, Congress, 5,317; Bradley, Sheriff, 5,955.

The official majority of Howley, Republican, in the Fourth Congressional District, is 41.

The latest returns, nearly all official, make it certain that the Legislature of Illinois will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 29; Democrats, 18. House—Republicans, 101; Democrats, 76.

Of the Republicans in the House six are classed as Independent Republicans, but three of the number have declared their determined adherence to the Republican organization, while the vote of the other three have not been made public.

The Chicago Journal of this evening says that Charles H. Farwell, Congressman elect from this district, won in wagers upon his own election $10,000 over and above all his campaign expenses.

CINCINNATI.

Funeral of C. W. Starbuck, Esq.—Suicide.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The funeral of C. W. Starbuck, of the Times, took place from his late residence, on Eighth street, this morning at 11 o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, of the Ninth-street Baptist Church. A large number of editors and other prominent citizens were present. The body was interred in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Joseph A. Leavitt, of Piqua, Ohio, an old and respectable citizen, shot himself yesterday, and died instantly, while suffering from mental aberration.

Heavy Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A fire occurred at 7 o'clock this evening in a store in Bowers' block, on Randolph street. Damage to the building $10,000; insurance, $35,000—$5,000 in the Home, New York; $5,000 in the Howard. First floor, Clement Morton & Co., dry goods, loss $50,000, insurance $125,000; $30,000 in London Liverpool and Globe, $20,000 North British Mercantile $5,000 Home, of New York, $5 000, Narragansett of Providence. Second floor—Hill & Waite, loss $50,000. $20,000 Home, $30,000, Companies not known. Third floor—J. Batt, boots and shoes, loss $15,000. Insured same as St. Louis companies. Fourth and fifth floor—Reynolds, Reed & Co., wool; loss $2,000. Origin unknown.

Flouring Mill Burned.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 16.—Montauk flour mills of this city, owned and operated by Wilhist Brothers, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss estimated at $45,000. Insured in the Albany City, Albany, $2,500; American Central, $2,500; Lamar, Chicago, $4,500; Lumberman's, Chicago, $1,500; Great Western, Chicago, $2,000; Pacific, San Francisco, $3,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $5,000. Stock insured for $5,000 in the North British. The engine and boilers, being in a building separate from the main structure, were not injured. Mr. Decock, one of the millers of the establishment, was seriously if not fatally injured by the falling of a hatchway during the progress of the fire.

FRANCE.

Report that Trochu has Broken the Prussian Lines at Paris.

And Established Communications with the Army of the Loire.

Continued Retreat of Gen. Von Der Tann.

The Army of Prince Charles Coming Rapidly to his Assistance.

Mutiny Reported in Garibaldi's Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

SIEGE OF PARIS.

All that Can Save the City.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A late member of the Paris troops admitted that an offensive movement on the part of General Trochu could alone save the city.

Trochu Reported to Have Broken Out.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Special dispatches from Tours of the 16th says that numerous reports have reached that city stating that Trochu, on the 15th, made a magnificent sortie, inflicting a terrific loss on the Germans, and establishing communications with Gen. De Palladines. The details of the fighting are very incomplete, but the substance of the reports is that the main attack was made along the roads leading through St. Cloud, Sevres and Versailles, while feints were made toward the north at St. Dennis and south at Ville Jouf.

An Intercepted Letter.

A special dispatch to the Tribune from Berlin the 15th says that a communication from Jules Favre to Gambetta has fallen into Prussian hands, which states that the fresh meat in Paris will last till to-day, then there is salt meat enough for a fortnight.

The Bombardment.

The Prussian military authorities make no secret of their opinion that the Paris defenses will be completed by the first of December. Their munitions have arrived and everything is ready for the bombardment, if necessary, about the time meat fails.

Rumors in London.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Indefini e rumors of French successes before Paris are in circulation.

ON THE LOIRE.

Advance of the Army of Prince Frederick Charles.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Nantes is made, for the present, the source of supplies for Orleans.

As Gen. Von Der Tann falls back the forces coming to his relief are advancing rapidly from the river Yonne to the Loire. Two columns have already crossed the Yonne at Zeus, and the tenth corps has struck the river at Tonner. Prince Frederick Charles at last accounts was at Troyes directing movements.

Von Der Tann's Position.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Monitear reports that the Germans under Von Der Tann have withdrawn from Toury Patay, and that their advanced posts at the present moment were at Bezoches, Tille, and Petux, Dermiggo, Vaves, Carminville and Guignaville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French Fleet.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The French cruisers have captured many German vessels in the Baltic and North Sea. The French are elated over the rumor that the entire German fleet in the North Sea has been captured.

The Armistice Again.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A rumor comes from Berlin that Great Britain has renewed her demand for an armistice.

Sortie at Belfort.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Yesterday the garrison at Belfort made a sortie, but were repulsed by the Prussians. The garrison lost 300 killed and wounded and 400 prisoners.

Garibaldi's Troops.

The troops under Garibaldi are violent and mutinous, and strong measures have been resorted to to bring them under discipline.

Only George Francis.

LYONS, Nov. 17.—Mr. Train has been missing five days. There are fears of his assassination.

Prussia to Intervene.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17.—The Independence Belge says Prussia will intervene in favor of the Pope.

German Unity.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The treaty for admitting Hesse Darmstadt into the North German Confederation has been signed by both parties. Negotiations with Bavaria are in a satisfactory shape.

The German Elections.

The returns for members of the new Parliament, as far as known, resulted as follows: Conservatives 180, Old Liberals 20, National Liberals 110, Progressives 40, Catholics 40, others unclassified 30.

Prussian Bark Captured and Blown Up.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The report which reached this city this morning of the capture of the German steamers Hansa and Leipsig was erroneous. These steamers are now at Bremen Haven. The Prussian bark Hansa, fallen into the hands of a French frigate off the coast of Ireland yesterday. The story of the capture of steamers probably originated from this circumstance.

SPAIN.

The Duke of Aosta Elected King.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The Cortes elected the Duke of Aosta King of Spain by a vote of 191 against 120. Madrid is animated, but no disorder is reported.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—Several of the deputies who voted against the Duke of Aosta yesterday have changed their votes to the affirmative. The Duke has been proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes. Salvos of artillery followed the proclamation. Twelve of the blank votes at the election yesterday were given by the Carlists.

THE HOLY SEE.

A Protest Against the Spoliation of the Quirinal.

[World Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The World's correspondent writing from Florence the 14th says: Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a strong protest to the Powers against the forcible occupation of the Quirinal. He says, although the Pope was prepared for spoliations of various descriptions he did not expect his personal property to be confiscated. The Cardinal recapitulates the events attending the forcible entrance of the Quirinal, which, in common with other places, has always been considered the private property of the Popes, and its maintainance has come from their private purses. The Pontiff remonstrates against this sacrilegious spoliation, which completes a frightful series of outrages on the Holy See.

Should Victor Emanuel enter Rome, the Pope will depart for Malta.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 5 P.M.—Consols, 92¾. Bonds quiet: United States coupons of 1862, 87¼; do old, 86¾; do '67, 88¾; do 10-40s, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 103; Great Western, 31.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 17.—U. S. coupons of 1862, 92.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Cotton, dull and irregular. Sales 8,000 bales; uplands, 9½@9¾d; Orleans, 9¾@9¾d. Breadstuffs, active. California wheat, 11s 4d@11s 6d; old western spring, 9s 8d; new, 9s 11d@10s; winter, 10s 4d@10s 6d. Flour, 23s 9d. Corn, new, 30s@30s 6d. Oats, 25s 9d. Beef, pork and bacon, unchanged. Lard 73s. Tallow, 44s. Linseed oil, declining.

☞ A Philadelphia man bought an elephant at auction, and she tore down $500 worth of stable for him the first night.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop Spalding Interviewed—How He Looks and What He Thinks—Victor Emanuel's Outrage—The Pope a Prisoner.

WHAT "INFALLIBILITY" IS.

[From the Herald.]

The venerable prelate was extremely courteous and communicative, giving his views freely and fully. His Grace was dressed in a long purple cassock, with a wide sash around the waist, and a large pendant cross suspended on his breast. Sitting in the arm chair he looked not unlike the pictures, in the print-sellers' windows, of Pope Pius the Ninth. He has the same massive head and face, the fine silvery hair falling smoothly behind the ears; the bright, intelligent eye, not large, yet striking, and the same sweetly gracious smile.

THE POPE A PRISONER.

Having alluded to the magnificent reception extended to him by the Catholics of Baltimore, he replied to an inquiry as to the condition and prospects of the Pope:

Why, sir, the Pope is a prisoner to all intents and purposes. The guards outside his palace belong to the Italian King; the few inside are the Pope's, but they are powerless for anything. The outside world has no idea of the state of things in Rome at this moment. Those who write from there to the papers are carried away by the ignis fatuus they call liberty, and can speak of nothing but the glorious dawn of freedom and the unification of Italy. Those who about loudest about liberty have no more idea of the true meaning of the term than have our Indians. If it is liberty to murder priests, outrage nuns, set religion and the Head of the Church at defiance, desecrate the altars of God and revile the things and the traditions which have been held sacred for eighteen centuries, then there is a abundance of it; but as for any true conception of the thing, as for understanding that freedom in its best and broadest sense is perfectly compatible with reverence for law, the established usages of society, the forms of religion and all else that enters into the necessary compact between scientific and political intelligence and Christian morality, there is an utter want. As to the invasion of the Papal territory by King Victor Emanuel, it was an act that transcends in guilt any outrage of the century. It was done in violation of solemn treaties, guaranteeing the independence of the Pope. Advantage was taken of the difficulty in which France was involved to steal away the territory which the Popes have held for eighteen centuries. No reasons were assigned, no provocation complained of even no declaration of war made, but troops were set in motion and marched down upon Rome like a gang of trained brigands. This was the climax on the fatuous pretext of political necessity, as if any necessity could justify robbery and spoliation. There was more than injustice in the crime. To violate the sanctity of a territory which all the world agreed to hold sacred, and belonging not to the Pope, but to the millions of Catholics throughout the world, was flagrant sacrilege. This territory was essential to the free exercise of the Papal power. It bore to the Christian world the relative position that the District of Columbia holds to the United States. It was considered that a small territory like that of Rome, enjoying independence of all the neighboring States, would guarantee the Catholic community from embarrassment in the execution of the duties pertaining to their sacred office, as the District of Columbia was found essential to give to the Congress and Government of the United States a place of meeting and transacting the business of the nation untrammeled by the influence of any particular State or section. The design of the Papal territory was similar. It was wise in conception, as it conducive to the strength and independence of the Papacy.

The plebiscite submitted to the people was a deception. At least fifteen thousand strangers to Rome were allowed to vote, and money was freely distributed to insure a vote in favor of the invaders. Ten Napoleons bought as many votes. Children were made electors, and the vilest characters let loose from the jails had a voice in the plebiscite. The respectable portion of the people kept out of the polls in disgust. Their protest against the act and the pretensions of the Italian government. The whole project was conceived and carried out with a view to conciliate the interests of France and Rome and saving it from some suppositious enemy. The King knew that the outrage he was about to commit would arouse the indignation of all Christendom, and hence the strenuous efforts he made to cover up the infamy by as absurd a pretext as that existing to take upon himself the protection of the Holy See and submitting a plebiscite to the people for his own creatures to vote upon.

Correspondent—Is it true that they broke up the Ecumenical Council?

Archbishop—Before our Council would have lasted a year or so longer if it had not been for this treacherous invasion. The bishops had to fly for their lives. An Oriental prelate, who happened to wear a long beard, was set upon in the streets one day and nearly killed. Several priests were assassinated, and murder at this moment stalks through out the streets of Rome unchallenged. During the hot summer a number of bishops left Rome, leaving about two hundred, which might be called a quorum, behind. All would have returned in the winter, and the Council would proceed with its business. We had a great deal to do before we could have adjourned. There were forty important questions left untouched on the breaking up of the Council. The dogma of infallibility was one of these, but that was not the most important matter we had to consider. We did not meet specially to define and settle the dogma of infallibility, for that was virtually decided before we met. The final vote taken in the fourth public session, held on the 18th of July, 1870, was the definition of faith. It was an error to call it an Ecumenical Council. It was a similar council to those which have previously been held to settle all matters directly or indirectly affecting the Church. The doctrine of infallibility was one of the questions which needed a fixed status. This has been settled by it, and it is now settled forever. Subjects on Church discipline, on filling of vacant sees, oriental orders and foreign missions had to be left untouched.

Correspondent—You were one of the committee on the infallibility question—what are the views of your Grace upon the subject?

Archbishop—The Archbishop of San Francisco and myself were the only two Americans on that committee. As I stated in my pastoral, infallibility does not attach to the Pope as a private person nor as a temporal sovereign, or as a private doctor writing or stating his own theological opinions, nor even as Pope delivering decisions in particular judicial cases "depending for their merits on the testimony of witnesses." It has to do with acts of his ordinary life outside the spiritual domain of faith and morals of church discipline and government. The Papal infallibility is for such acts as was possessed by the prophets and Apostles, nor is it a new revelation making known a new doctrine, but it consists in the divine assistance by which, though naturally of themselves weak and fallible, the Pontiffs are divinely enabled boldly to preserve and faithfully to expound the revelation or deposit of the faith delivered through the Apostles. It is manifest that the Pontiffs cannot define any new doctrine, other than such as is already contained in the original deposit of the faith, much less can they define merely according to their own will or caprice, as their enemies are not ashamed to assert. They have always used diligently every means at their command to ascertain what was conformable to the Holy Scriptures and the ancient traditions before declaring any question of faith or morals, and they will certainly continue to do so in the future, for nowhere is precedent more rigidly adhered to or regarded as more sacred than in the Roman church, as every one knows. The Papal infallibility, in the strict sense of the definition, is confined to the domain of faith and morals. The Pontiff must define or finally settle a doctrine—not merely declare, more or less strongly, a belief. The definition must contain a doctrine to be held by the whole church, and the definition must be official, or *ex cathedra*, according to the meaning attached to the word. In defining the public and official infallibility of the Roman Pontiff in his solemn judgment and final decision on matters of faith and morals for the guidance of the whole church, the Vatican Council has not by one new doctrine, but merely proclaimed in a most solemn manner a truth which had handed down from the beginning, which, in all its essential principles, has been for centuries generally and practically accepted and acted upon by the whole Catholic church. If all Catholics are bound to yield full and cordial assent to the official judgments of the Pontiff, and if no appeal lies from his decisions, it is plain that as the Pontiff should err in such decisions, the whole church would necessarily be led into fatal error? The whole work of Christ for the salvation of men would be marred, and the infallibility of the church would be at an end. The conclusion is obvious, that to be consistent a Catholic must either believe in the official infallibility of the Pope or reject the infallibility of the church. There is clearly no alternative. The definition which has no practical change whatever, either in the modus operandi or in the extent of the field to which the Papal prerogatives will still be confined—namely, to that of faith and morals. Civil governments cannot take any reasonable umbrage at the solemn declaration of what has thus always been so generally believed and so universally acted on in the church without any detriment to their real interest.

Correspondent—Where will the Council resume their sessions, your Grace?

Archbishop—In Rome, when a different state of things exist. It not, wherever the Pope commands. As to the Pope himself, he puts his trust in God, who never forsakes those who lean upon Him. He will triumph over his enemies, as his predecessors have done, and the Papacy will be restored, all the brighter for this temporary affliction.

☞ The Dominion Parliament will be asked, during the present session, for a grant to erect female prisons at Montreal and other cities.

WASHINGTON.

How President Grant Treats the Missouri Senators.

Gen. Sherman's Report of the Condition of the Army.

What the Famous Relative Had to Do with the McGarrahan Claim.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE MISSOURI SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Senator Schurz called at the White House this afternoon, and sent in his card. A reply was returned that the President was too busy to admit him. The Senator requests a very general denial of what purports to be an interview held with him and published in a New York and Washington paper to-day. He says it is a complete fabrication.

DRAKE INTERVIEWED.

An effort was made to interview Senator Drake to-day, and he was asked the question:

"What do you think about the result in Missouri?"

Answer—"I think, sir, it is the grandest piece of villainy on record. That's all I have got to say. Good morning, sir."

And the correspondent was gruffly bowed out of the Senatorial presence.

A JOKE ON AN OFFICIAL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue directed Supervisor Drummond, of the Iowa district, to proceed along the entire line of the Northern Pacific railroad, and break up the illicit distillation of spirits, as it was reported here that a large number of illicit stills were run there in defiance of the law. The Supervisor's report has been received. He says he went over the route twenty miles, which is as far as the railroad is in operation. He discovered nothing remarkable. He says two hundred miles of the road are being graded, but the route is through a pathless wilderness, and it can only be traversed on foot. The Department, evidently under the belief that somebody has perpetrated a joke on the Commissioner, revoked the order and notified the Supervisor that he was at liberty to return to Iowa for the present.

THE PRESIDENT'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Although Lewis Dent, the President's brother-in-law, publishes a card to-day denying that he ever visited Long Branch to influence the President, the fact appears that he did go to the Land Office and requested, on behalf of the President, that no patent for land claimed by McGarrahan be issued, unless by direction of the Executive.

COMMON CARRIERS.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company has applied for designation as common carriers, under the law creating inland ports of entry. The application is not made in a manner satisfactory to the Treasury Department, but will probably be complied with.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

General Sherman in his report pays a high compliment to the officers and men of the army for their alacrity in carrying out all orders given, and says that the health, discipline and efficiency of the army are excellent. He deplores the necessity of parting with many faithful and experienced officers who are now unassigned, a law of Congress passed at the last session compelling the discharge of all such officers. According to the annual report of General Sherman, the following is shown to be the present strength of the army:

Ten cavalry regiments, 9,892 men.
Five artillery regiments, 5,000 men.
Twenty-five infantry regiments, 18,484 men.
Engineer's battalion, 580.
Ordnance department, 206.
West Point detachment, 261.
Signal detachment, 187.
Hospital stewards, 333.
Ordnance sergeants, 121.
Recruiting parties, general parties, and recruits not available for assignment, 1,010.

General Sherman says the Bureau of the War Department, now headquarters, &c., 276.

Available recruits and depots, 743.

Total, 34,000 men.

Commissioned officers—total for all branches of the service, 2,100.

The number must be reduced to 2,277 before January 1, 1871, and the number of enlisted men must be reduced to

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1870

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Monterey is being rapidly built up.

There are nine widowers to forty-four widows in Catlettsburg.

General Lewis is still very feeble after his recent illness in Edmonton.

Mr. William McCutchen, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Logan, died last week.

The Democratic convention of Daviess county is called for the 3d of December next.

Owen county, in response to an invitation to its July reunion, probably, the last letter Gen. Lee ever wrote.

$21,000 was subscribed at a recent meeting of the Farmers' club, in Shelbyville, for the new bank in that place.

Mr. Daniel Kennedy, a prominent citizen of Daviess county, died suddenly at his residence last Sunday night.

It is said that three-fourths of the citizens of that portion of Bourbon claimed for the new county have already signed the petition.

Buyers purchasing "Ashland city bonds" should know that there is not such a city in the State. Many, it is said, are in circulation.

Tobe James was arrested in Glasgow and put in jail last Monday for stealing a horse from a man named Doolan, in Metcalfe county.

Hon. John Young Brown has been suddenly called home from his stumping tour in Eastern Kentucky by illness in his family at Henderson.

A marble-worker in Owensboro, named Zockreigel, has just finished for parties in Cairo, Ills., a $1,000 monument, said to be of the handsomest and most artistic character.

Hon. George H. Yeaman, formerly of Owensboro, is about to publish from the press of Little, Brown & Co. a book on political science, entitled "The Study of Government."

Mr. William McKendree, charged with killing Ed. Sloss, last year, was released during the present term of the Logan county circuit court, not sufficient evidence appearing against him.

The Episcopalian denomination of Hopkinsville are anxious to build a house of worship, but, though some money has been contributed for that object, they are desirous to obtain more before entering on the work.

On Monday night the house of Mr. Thos. Webster in the Dallasburg neighborhood was burned to the ground together with $600 he had just received from the sale of hogs. Mr. Webster and his brother were only just able to escape in their night clothes.

Edward Slaughter, living near Pleasant Ridge meeting house, hung himself in his own barn on Monday morning. No reason given, only he had been diseased for a long time, and it became weary and it is supposed of life. He leaves a wife and four children.

On Tuesday morning a small tenement on the Georgetown road, near Frankfort, belonging to Mr. Michael Callery, and occupied by a negro family, took fire among the absence of the negro man and his wife, and burned to the ground. There were two small children left in the house, one of which was burned to death.

There will be a meeting of Messengers of the Churches of Christ, in the counties of Trigg, Christian, Todd, Logan, Warren, Edmonson, Butler and Muhlenburg, Hopkinsville, Ky., on Thursday, December 8th, 1870. The churches mentioned are earnestly requested to send Messengers, or at least letters.

The body of the son of Mr. Baer, a merchant in New Liberty, who was drowned in crossing Tivin river some time last spring, was found a few days ago near the mouth of the creek one mile from the place of the accident, and entirely buried in the mud. The remains were taken to Madison, Ind., for interment.

Judge Pryor, in his charge to the Owen county grand jury, impaneled last Monday, laid particular stress upon the duty of the jury to present every one charged with carrying concealed weapons; also every tavern or bar-keeper who had sold liquor to minors. He charged the jury, in addition, to present all cases of Kukluxism that might come before it, elaborating with special pains the question of negro rights.

An announcement of the death of Captain Walter R. Bullock is received by his friends in this State with sincere regret. It took place in Baltimore, on Monday last, after a painful and protracted illness. He was a son of the Rev. J. J. Bullock, formerly of Fayette county, and a nephew to Gen. John C. Breckinridge. He served with distinction in the Confederate army, and his death was caused by severe wounds received in his encounters and engagements near the close of the war.—[Frankfort Yeoman.

On Saturday night there was a frolic near Newtown. A difficulty originated among the festive spirits, in which pistols were freely used. Two or three of the number were shot and one of them badly wounded. On Sunday night, Nat. one of the participants in the difficulty mentioned, was shot at Mr. B. F. Arnett's, at Newtown, where he has a wife living. The shot was fired through the door, striking Nat in the side and glancing off. The wound is a severe one and probably mortal. It is not known who did the shooting, but it was doubtless done by one of the parties engaged in the Saturday night difficulty.—[Shelby Sentinel.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

North Carolina's State debt is $18,002,000.

Twelve of the Swiss emigrants located in Knoxville.

The fast driving of draymen is injurious to Savannah children.

A Georgia paper takes 'possums for pay Its subscription list is lengthening.

Augusta, Georgia, wants a public laundry, and "ladies' bosoms cleaned for a dime."

Thousand six hundred and eighty-eight bales of cotton were shipped from Savannah on Saturday.

Col. John W. Spain, a prominent citizen of Southern Georgia, died at his residence in Brooks county on the 7th inst.

The Rev. J. B. Robinson, of Georgia, having been elected to a circuit judgeship, has sold his flock to look out for somebody else.

John Brooks, a colored man who voted the Conservative ticket in Charlottesville, Virginia, was set upon and beaten by the negro Radicals.

A scarcity of money is Nashville's complaint. A large grocery merchant says that, with a stock of $60,000, his cash receipts for one day amounted to $2.

Two negroes, in Cuthbert, Georgia, had a butting-match the other day. After sixty-four rounds they became disgusted with the absurdity of the thing and quit.

The Savannah nymphs dupave have commenced a lawsuit against the owners of a theater there for refusing to allow them to attend a theatrical performance, after having bought their tickets.

The Virginia Steam Sugar Refinery at Rockette, near Richmond, with the machinery and wharf attached thereto, was sold last Friday, under a deed of trust, for $83,000, S. C. Farday being the purchaser.

The Rome Daily says that the thousand Chinamen who are working on the Chattanooga railroad in Alabama do not give satisfaction, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated in that section.

A good many Mexicans, charged with participating in revolutionary proceedings, had fled from their country and found refuge on the Texas side of the Rio Grande. A recent amnesty proclaimed by the central government permits them all to return to their homes.

The Little Rock Gazette estimates that, notwithstanding forty-five thousand qualified electors were cut off from the privilege of voting, and notwithstanding all the all but innumerable frauds perpetrated in Arkansas in the late elections, the Conservative majority on the total vote will not fall far short of ten thousand.

The latest sensation in Nashville is an opentop carriage, a pair of black chargers, a driver in livery, covered all over with brass buttons. On the inside of the carriage are two pretty ladies and a gentleman, engaged in the trade of prize candy packages, each of which is warranted to contain a gold or silver coin from twenty-five cents to five dollars in gold.

On Saturday, Mr. James H. Grant, a prominent tobacconist and well-known citizen of Richmond, Va, died suddenly. He had been engaged forty years in the manufacture of tobacco in Richmond. He was a very large man, weighing over 300 pounds, and it is probable his death was due to the great increase of adipose matter about the heart.

It is said that while the voting was going on in Eufaula, Alabama, a Northern dog walked up to the managers with a Democratic ticket in his mouth. Of course he was challenged and his vote rejected. The writer of the story thinks he knew what he was about quite as well as a great many voters whose ballots were received at the same election.

There are at present, in the University of Georgia, 167 students, and out of that number 69 are professors of religion and 7 are studying for the ministry. The senior class numbers 36. Fifteen of these are contemplating studying law; six intend to be farmers; three, civil engineers; one a teacher; three, doctors; three, preachers; and two, merchants.

A brutal murder was committed upon the person of Mr. R. L. Hooder, of Alachua county, Florida, on the night of the 4th inst. Mr. Holder resided near Newnansville, and was shot while standing in the porch of his dwelling. His body was penetrated by eighteen buck-shot, and he lived but a short time. The assassins, three in number, have not yet been identified or arrested. The deceased leaves a wife and one child.

The Ladies' Lee Monument Committee, of Richmond, has appointed associate committees in all the Southern States, for the purpose of appealing, through them, to the women of the South to aid in obtaining contributions for the erection of a monument in Richmond to the late Gen. Lee. The fourth Sunday in November has been fixed upon as the day on which collections are to be made in the various churches, or at least in such where no objection is raised to the movement.

A riot has occurred in Madison county, Texas, occasioned by the conduct of the State Police (negroes), in which one white man and two negroes were killed and two negroes wounded. The negro police under a white lieutenant had been demanding of citizens passing the highway, their six-shooters, and after disarming them appropriating what other light articles they happened to have. A war-rant was issued upon this charge, for the arrest of the lieutenant, and the sheriff attempting to make the arrest was fired upon by the negroes. The citizens determined to put down the mob and see the law executed, and in attempting to assist the sheriff, the above was the result.

The Gainesville (Florida) New Era has the following commentary on the affairs of that section under the management of Radical officials: "All of the prisoners confined in the county jail, ten in number, escaped on last Friday. The county of Alachua, the most populous in the State, has for several weeks been unable to feed the prisoners or to pay the guard required for their custody. The Sheriff has entirely exhausted his resources, and the County Commissioners have failed to provide either for the maintenance of any safe keeping of the prisoners. No guard was at the jail when the culprits made their exit. The county scrip is not worth ten cents on the dollar, and its treasury is empty."

The President has been feeding on Philadelphia viands for a few days, and now CAMERON and DELANO are gone to Georgia to work ARTHMAN into the United States Senate and create a Cabinet vacancy for Pennsylvania pig-iron.

CORBIN proved a sort of alibi for the President in the gold swindle case, and now another brother-in-law, one of the DENTS, is to testify for him in the MCGARAHAN lobby case. Old man DENT's testimony in the Carondelet land case will be next in order. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" By such a course the family purse is increased and the kindred mightily strengthened.

We publish this morning the first of a series of letters by balloon from Paris containing very recent and very reliable information as to the state of affairs in the French capital. Our correspondent is a distinguished American diplomatist who has resided in France during the last twenty years and who is on terms of personal intimacy with the chiefs of the present government. His initial letter dated the 20th of October is graphic and interesting.

President GRANT has publicly read the Chicago Tribune out of the Republican party and pronounced it destitute of influence. He brought his official censure to bear in the same way on BROWN, of Missouri, and the St. Louis Democrat, but they carried the State against his administration by a majority of 40,000. Bearing this fact in mind, his statement that he is "not in the least concerned about the revenue reform party," may be taken to mean that he considers the aforesaid party too poor in Long Branch villas and Washington lots to compete with rich monopolies for the sunshine of executive favor.

The State of Parties.

The course pursued of late by the Chicago Tribune and the Missouri Democrat, respectively, is something more than creditable to the spirit and ability of those influential journals. It conveys a promise and a hope to the country. It gives an assurance to the future over and above the breezy, game-chicken tones of present grit inspired by local feeling. That we have not passed all the shoals and breakers of revolution and sailed out into an open epoch of national progress, with plenty of provisions and sea-room, is by no means a platitude of the period. Critical times may be ahead of us, and certainly times are ahead of us which will call for the exercise of all the moral and mental vitality of the people; whence it is cheering to find that, without any general or patriotic pressure, two of the greatest newspapers of the dominant party are able to defy its power and to represent, as they have done with signal earnestness and force, views that are shared by seven-tenths of the whole population.

What is there, to-day, but a bundle of exploded prejudices that have long since spent their force, and a budget of empty technicalities, that mean nothing, to divide the Chicago Tribune and the COURIER-JOURNAL; the Missouri Democrat, the New York Evening Post, and the Chicago Times; the Cincinnati Commercial and the New York World; CARL SCHURZ and THOMAS C. MCCREERY; GRATZ BROWN and WILLIAM PRESTON; SALMON P. CHASE and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE; Governor BRAMLETTE and Governor COX; LYMAN TRUMBULL and JAS. B. BECK; BROWN, of Tennessee, and WALKER, of Virginia? In short, what substantial difference can be found between any two newspapers or party leaders who, having been separated by a war which they admit to have ended years ago, are brought at last, by the disappearance of old issues and the appearance of new issues, upon a parallel line of interests, at once moderate and national? What is there in common between the Administration and the Republican press of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago? Does not the experience of the last two years present us a series of cross-purposes,—and cross-purposes solely,—between the enlightened and patriotic elements of every class and section, rent asunder and kept apart by the baleful genius of party organism? The claims of public necessity have not pressed yet very sorely upon the people of the North as they have pressed upon the people of the South, and consequently the liberalism of the liberal Republican press has been *pure* liberalism, an honest, abstract species of liberalism, the result of Democratic influences and traditions, not the result of any direct or violent instinct of self-preservation. But wherever the shoe of Radical oppression has pinched, as in Missouri, the bad appliances of the Radical party have been snapped by the hands of the Republicans themselves, and, just as soon as the strangulation of taxes and tariffs begins to be generally felt, this inevitable consequence of long tenure and maladministration will widen its circles and, by including great masses of people, give those organs of public opinion, which have hitherto merely theorized, a practical motive for action.

The Republican party was organized to do but a small part of what it has done. It did the work it was designed to do, and did it well. But its mission expired with the completion of its war for the Union and its disposal of the incidents growing out of that war. The Republican party is dead. It was a great party; instigated by a most heroic purpose; led by many able and sincere men. These had a splendid career, they accomplished that which they set out to accomplish, and, like the magnificent fabric which they raised up, they are dead. Mr. SEWARD is dead. Mr. LINCOLN is dead. Mr. GREELEY is dead. Mr. CHASE is dead. In their room we have their creatures, not themselves, and these creatures have organized a party which embraces none of the good, but all of the bad elements, of its predecessor, re-enforced by such mercenaries as power is always able to seduce. General GRANT was not even the body-servant of Mr. LINCOLN; and Mr. COLFAX is but the bootblack who polished Mr. SEWARD's shoes. Mr. CHASE is dead forever to Radicalism. Mr. GREELEY is dead to himself and will presently be dead to all of us. We raise our cap to him, for he is old. He is no longer able to grapple with the strong men about him. By his own confession he is a Cincinnatus, who has withdrawn from public life to the brooks and the fields, the plow-share and the cider-press, there to solace his declining years with the wealth of his agricultural researches, and to prepare to wrap himself in a farmer's mantle and to answer "here," when his name is called by the angels that already hover above him. The Radical party is not the Republican party. The Radical leaders are not the Republican leaders. The party name, the party chiefs, the party purposes, all are changed, and there is no longer any reason why the patriotism and intelligence of the country may not prepare to come together in the next Presidential campaign upon the alignment of interests that are common to all of us, marching to the music of peace and under the flag of our fathers.

This seems to us to be the meaning of the signals thrown out by the liberal Republican press, and we interpret them as substantial tokens and not as delusive shams resulting from an unworthy squabble over spoils, to end in a compound of bile, perversity and idle talk.

If the simple popular forms, the Democratic institutions and the old, free habits of thought are destined to be preserved to this country, in spite of the teaching of history and philosophy, the phenomenon will be wrought by the American press. It can not be claimed that railroads and telegraphy are the peculiar friends of republics. They may easily be made the weapons of despotism. But they have produced by indirection a system of journalism unknown in other lands and unconsidered by those who trace out the career of nationalities to find at last only a parallel to the life of nature and of man. The great journals of the great cities are not only powerful because they are rich, and rich and powerful because they are upright and independent; but the policy of each of them is guided by a fixed and well-understood principle that its sole hope of maintaining what it has—the source and the resource of its patronage and influence—proceeds out of the knowledge on the part of the people that it is reliable and incorruptible, that whatever its errors may be, it is not to be tempted with money, enough of which, and more than enough, is supplied it by its legitimate business; nor with office, its management being in itself a most lucrative, responsible and conspicuous public place. It the press of this country were poor it would be a dangerous engine, the certain accomplice of revolution and the ultimate slave of government. But, rich as it is, it commands, and must continue to command, the purest and the best ability of the time, and to represent the wants and wishes of the people with even more directness and efficiency than the popular branch of Congress. Because, it is its interest to be disinterested. It has no motive to be mercenary or to give itself over to mere partyism; for, as we have said, it has already achieved the more sordid ends of human ambition—that is, place and money; and it can only keep them by the exercise of virtues which cost no sacrifice, but which, while protecting the people, flatter a certain generous sense of power that exists in every noble nature, constantly reminding it, not alone of what it has, but of what it may do with it, of its possessions and of its opportunities. In no country, and at no period from which we derive the precedents and common-places that are made to refer to our future as a State, can we find such an institution. The press of America stood the test of the greatest civil war the world ever saw. It more than stands the tests of to-day. To say that it is the corner-stone and bell-tower of a free fabric is but a trick of speech, a quiddity, signifying little. But to declare that it is a breakwater between the people and the politicians, strong enough to defy the passions of the one and the arts of the other, and to correct the evil tendencies of both, is to state a fact which the experience of the last ten years bears out, and which the immediate examples cited in the foregoing remarks illustrate most forcibly.

Our hope would be small if it were not for this circumstance. Considering it, we see no reason why the press may not do for our country what no power has been able to do for other countries, that is, to enlighten, moderate and reflect its business-so as to assemble the whole people, as it were, upon a given line, forcing the politicians to conform their legislation to popular and practical interests. They have hitherto devoted themselves chiefly to prejudices that blind and partyism that corrupts. They have exposed the people to needless revolutions and the Government to threatened ruin. All this can be checked by the interposition of good citizens, led and enlightened by the press, and the Democratic elements, purified and chastened by ten years of absence from power and embracing so much of the fresh young life and hope of the country, stand ready to make any arrangement that is liberal and fair in order to rescue our material concerns, our liberties and our laws from the terrible dangers which beset them.

Party is a means, not an end. Every politician has a motive to be a partisan. No successful newspaper has such a motive, or can have; neither can a citizen who does not seek an office. Men will divide in classes. They will seek organization. This is inevitable, and it is right. It does not contradict the burden of what we have said. But they should beware, and the press should keep them reminded of the danger of forgetting, in the excess of party feeling, the object they had in the beginning. Corruption is the tendency of organization and the concomitant of long official tenure. Power never reforms itself. It must be reformed by the people. Therefore is it that when the purpose for which organization was intended has been served and the organization so produced sets out upon a different course from that designed in its origin, it should be abandoned. Thus new combinations are made, combinations better suited to the interests of the people as opposed to the interests of partisans, who never would give up a party by which, no matter at whose cost, they subsist and flourish; combinations, in a word, that represent public needs and not official lust.

So, we say, God speed the liberal Republican press, and God mend and speed us all.

"Forgive our faith in cruel lies,
Forgive the blindness that denies."

The people of this country are eager for a change of parties because they fear the party in power. The people of the South are willing to give much, and, if any strong element in the North thinks we are impracticable or overreaching, let it stretch out its hand and see how cordially we shall grasp it. The great journals have spoken in tones that are not equivocal, and they are ready to speak more positively yet. They are expressive of public opinion. But they are not the mouth-pieces of organization. What will the ostracised Republican leaders do?

They can do much for the country and for themselves, and it is full time that they begin to cast about them for the campaign of 1872.

The Secret Treaty.

Many circumstances lend probability to the theory of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia, which is now exciting Europe. ALEXANDER is King WILLIAM's nephew, and ALEXANDER's wife was the Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, another relative. German diplomacy has always played the card of royal family alliance with great industry and shrewdness, and the strong personal interest taken by the courts of England and Russia in the aggrandizement of the Prussian monarchy has been patent from the beginning. If personal government existed in England as in Russia, the former would probably have been a party to this treaty. As it is, royal influence in England has done all it could for King WILLIAM and VICTORIA's son-in-law, the Crown Prince.

Russia has been the friend and backer of King WILLIAM in all the enterprises by which he has so rapidly appropriated the power of Germany. As soon as he became strong enough to dismember France and plunge her into the throes of anarchy, Russia undertook to neutralize other nations by threats, and succeeded. Now that King WILLIAM is in a situation to leave France dismembered, dismantled, exhausted by war and rent by internal feuds, Russia comes in for her share of plunder, and the two giants, uncle and nephew, are in a fair way to parcel out Europe according to their own sweet wills.

If Austria enters into a coalition with England, Turkey and Italy she must soon lose her German provinces to King WILLIAM; for the latter can easily neutralize France, and, by joining Russia, wipe out all the rest of Europe if they choose. England in such a war without a German or a French alliance would cut a poorer figure than she ever before made. Austria now can hardly harmonize the German section with the Sclavic section of her realm, and a war with Prussia might produce a Teutonic secession that would reduce her to a mere Hungarian monarchy.

This situation is so favorable to the extortion of Russia's demands and has been brought about so manifestly by her consent and aid, that it will take something more than BISMARCK's denial to throw doubt upon the theory of a secret treaty. Russia cared for France only of all the guarantors of the treaty of 1856, and, so long as King WILLIAM plays into the hand of Russia, as he is now doing, it devolves upon him by unmistakable acts to disprove his partnership in the supposed plot. A little time will suffice to show whether ALEXANDER and his uncle have made arrangements to divide Europe between them. If they have it will be the most powerful combination that was ever made for the demolition of nationalities and the plunder of the world. And what power is in a situation to oppose it? Spain and France are paralyzed by their domestic situation. England has no army. Half of Austria is Prussian already. Italy and Turkey are too feeble to keep the field alone. Nothing can save Europe but the consolidation of France and the success of her arms unless King WILLIAM is guiltless of the secret treaty.

The Colored Vote in Missouri.

The fact that B. GRATZ BROWN was saved from defeat by Democratic votes against the united opposition of the negro vote in Missouri is a bad story to tell on the colored folks, but it is a true one. Mr. BROWN and many of those Republicans who stood by him in the late race were emancipationists when Missouri was a slave State and when DRAKE and other leaders of the McClurg faction were proslavery men. The latter, as Republicans, stood out against negro enfranchisement long after the sentiment of the party elsewhere sanctioned it, and they deprived the negro of suffrage and kept him so deprived in Missouri until the Fifteenth amendment took the question out of their hands, just as they had been pro-slavery till others freed the slaves. During all this time Mr. BROWN was the foremost advocate of negro suffrage, and yet in his recent race the negroes forgot the risks and services for which they owed him gratitude, forgot his opponents' opposition to the enfranchisement of black men, and obeyed General GRANT in voting for MCCLURG and the policy of disfranchisement. By this subserviency and desertion of friends they have thoroughly disgusted the liberals; so much so as to suggest the St. Louis Republican's remark that "Democracy in Missouri is so strong and negro suffrage is so weak that, if a suggestion shall ever be made to take from colored voters the weapon they have handled so awkwardly, it will come from another source than the Democratic camp."

☞ ROSA BONHEUR is coming to this country. Having determined to go to Buffalo to paint that animal in its native wilds, she has asked of the Secretary of War a regiment of soldiers, commanded by SHERIDAN, to protect her against the Niagara Indians.

☞ The salt monopolists of Syracuse, N. Y., are so thoroughly determined to keep the business in their own hands that they have sent an agent to Palestine with instructions to buy Lot's wife at any price.

☞ A Chicago paper criticises the grammar of the New York World. You may probably have observed that they criticise the grammar of others most who have no grammar of their own to criticise.

☞ Mrs. YOUNGMAN, of Iowa, has fallen heir to a fortune in Scotland of $2,500,000, and all the girls up there are very sorry that this YOUNGMAN is not a young man.

☞ A Pennsylvania paper says "SIMON CAMERON owns the Administration." It may be true, but we can't imagine what he wants with such worthless property.

☞ An old Spanish chronicler tells us that the first woman COLUMBUS was introduced to on landing upon the American shores was Col. SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

☞ JULIUS CÆSAR is now a barber in Allegheny, Pa., and it is said that it is only by a very close shave that he continues to make a living.

CITY ITEMS.

Aerated Bread.

The most wholesome and delicious article of diet is now manufactured by Messrs. Hall & Allen, at the Falls City Steam Bakery, corner Second and Quarrie streets, and can be had of the various grocers in the city.

Good Recommendation.

The Memphis Frontier, of the Louisville Journal, has left the following characteristic tribute to the merits of Walker's Tonic Bitters: "We have taken three bottles of Walker's Tonic Bitters lately, and feel strong enough to throw a good sized calf over a ten-rail fence, and should we take a few more bottles, we expect to be able to throw the cow over after the calf."

Such a recommendation, from such a source, is not often given, but it is only one of many excellent tributes paid to these old unrivaled Bitters. MR. W. H. WALKER, the manufacturer, and founder of one of the oldest houses in Louisville, is known (throughout the South as one of the largest dealers in choice wines, liquors, etc., and his name alone is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of any preparation that he offers to the public, and we feel, when paying our tribute to these Bitters, that we are telling an old, old story.

☞ If you take a bad cold, try Brown's Cough Balsam.

☞ If you value good health, eat Aerated Bread.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ Ask for Brown's Cough Balsam, 25 cents a bottle.

☞ Sprouls & Mandeville are selling good Star Mirrors at $2 50. Nos. 124 and 126 National Union buildings, corner Main and Fourth streets.

☞ Brown's Cough Balsam cures whooping-cough.

☞ Call on your grocer for Aerated Bread.

☞ Brown's Cough Balsam is a sure remedy.

☞ If you want to purchase clothing that is really good, go to Sprouls & Mandeville's, Nos. 124 and 126 Main street, corner of Fourth.

☞ Aerated Bread, the staff of life.

☞ Brown's Cough Balsam cures hoarseness.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, or any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use, are aware that the medicine does leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it; hence the great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, in some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, after all other remedies had failed.

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me quite a number of different kinds of medicine, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return as bad as ever. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Syrup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WINTERSMITH'S GREAT REMEDIES.

The most popular medicines of the day. For sale by A. H. Murray, corner of Seventeenth and Bank streets. no18-6t

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS.

Geo. H. Cary & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 81 Fourth street, are general wholesale agents for Brown's Cough Balsam.

Men's Undershirts at Fifty Cents, and drawers, wool socks, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bows, ties, collars, &c., at exceedingly low prices at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. n17 d6

From G. F. J. Colburd, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Newark, N. J.

The popular dentifrice known as Sozodont, besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth.

"PALDING'S GLUE," with brush, ready for use, 1014 No. Water

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensatory, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. aug6 dawly

DIED.

BULLOCK—In Baltimore, on the 11th inst., of consumption, WALTER H. BULLOCK, formerly a resident of this county. He was a lieutenant in the regular U. S. A.

OBITUARY.

SALE—At his residence, in Oldham county, Ky., on the 23d of October, 1870, M. F. SALE, of Jeffersonville.

As I have been acquainted with this gentleman since the days of youth, I cannot forbear embracing so ready a pleasure of recording my testimony to his merits.

He was one of the most useful men in his neighborhood, remarkable for clearness of intellect and correctness of judgment, whilst his gentleness and kindness of manner endeared him to all.

During his illness the whole country was aroused with sympathy. I never witnessed more devotion and deeper anxiety for the recovery of any one. But, alas! the decree had gone forth, and a short time before he breathed his last, looking at a friend, he said, "I must die."

"I hope not," replied his friend.

Then he said, "I must die, yet I am not afraid to die, but oh my family!"

The separation from his family seemed to be the only painful sensation on his soul, for he had been a consistent member of the Christian church for many years, and met the King of Terrors with great tranquility.

He has left a devoted wife, six orphan sisters, and son of tender care to mourn their loss, which is irreparable.

Friends watched day and night for rays of hope, but no human aid could bring relief.

"In the green home of the sky
Earth's parted friends shall meet
With smiles of love that never fade
And blessedness complete."

Westport, Ky., Nov. 16, 1870. H. G. D.

GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS.

MY own importation, at New York wholesale prices.

French Corsets at $1 00; retail price $2 25.
French Corsets at $1 25; retail price $2 50.
French Corsets at $1 50; retail price $3 00.
French Corsets at $2 00; retail price $4 00.

Ladies before purchasing will find it to their interest to call and examine the above-mentioned corsets at DUFFA SCHULZ'S,
no6 d1w No. 103 Fourth st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

A called communication of Excelsior Lodge, No. 256, U. D., will be held this (Friday) evening, at southeast corner First and Market streets, at 7 o'clock, for work in M. M. degree. Brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

WM. B. KENNEDY, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. A. M., meets in stated communication this Friday, Nov. 18, 1870, at 7½ hours p. m. Work M. M. By order, H. S. GRANT, Master.

R. B. CALDWELL, Secy.

$1,000 PER WEEK!

CAN be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially, JAMES ROOD & CO., 626 Broadway, New York. no18 deodtm

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings at Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 845.
50, 61, 15, 44, 19, 54, 8, 72, 62, 6, 22, 3.

KENTUCKY CLASS 846.
20, 59, 5, 29, 75, 45, 60, 1, 30, 78, 37.

Office No. 63 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

COMMISSION

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

To Cash Buyers of Boots and Shoes.

WE sell boots and shoes exclusively on commission, and at less than eastern prices. We have always on hand a large and well-assorted stock direct from manufacturers. Auction sales every Tuesday and Thursday mornings throughout the year. JAMES F. MCNAMARA & CO.
no17 d6w28 93 Walnut st., Cincinnati, O.

SAGINAW (Mich.) SAW AND PLANING MILLS.—The undersigned have three mills, cutting annually Twenty-five Millions feet of lumber, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, either dressed or in rough; also Lath, Shingles, Pickets, Moldings, Window Frames, Casings, &c. Shipments by either rail or water. Orders solicited.
se30 M&wfly H. H. BENNETT & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Life is the Gift of God.

When we are sick this life is obscured, made clouded, oppressed with humors. Expectoration is taught in certain means which never fail to relieve. The child receives with his life the seeds of his death. It may take one or one hundred years before these bear their sad fruits, but, just as sure as the seeds of death ripen, the disease. Paregoric is the grass safeguard, because these what fosters the seeds of death are taken away, expelled from the body.

Govern Yourselves by Experience.

My child, aged five years, had scarlet fever, and for five days had constant fever. By order of the doctor I gave her syrup of rhubarb; she took nearly a pint, but her bowels continued closed. On the fifth day the doctor said her bowels must be opened or she would be lost. I proposed Brandreth's Pills. To this he would not consent, saying she was too weak. I consulted with my husband, and we concluded to give her three pills. In about four hours they operated, taking half a common number. After that operation she never left her, and she rapidly recovered. Residence 196 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn.
oct9 dreodkweowim

DR. SCHENCK'S advice Gratuitously to all who may desire it.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases, and their treatment, I deem it my duty to faithfully the courses that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably healthy condition of the lungs, when soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the use of all such places on this continent for this purpose in winter is Florida, while that in the Interior States, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as on the coast, is the location of Asheville, North Carolina, so much recommended. A good hotel is kept there by Patterson. Last winter I had several persons there under my care who had been pronounced by others incurable, and in the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were restored to health.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point where I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Melbourne and Enterprise are located there. It should give a decided preference to melbourne. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when that is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs heal fast.

Jacksonville, Silverlia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be secured if recommended to consumptives by writers. My reasons for saying so are that the patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to stay there where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds, as it is certain to the shortest time. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of prevailing east winds and colds, to Melbourne, or almost any other of the localities I have named will benefit you. Those troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for whose lungs I do not feel any apprehension, I would say that you are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1859 I was professionally absent from Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the climate, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may be in the habit of wearing overcoats, Pulmonic Syrup, seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, and yet die in the act of taking cold.

Pulmonic Syrup, seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the medicines I rely upon to bring about a healthy condition of the liver, stomach, and bowels. These medicines I prescribe in connection with my direct treatment of the lungs with the Inhaler, in accordance with my printed directions, which will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp. Full directions for using will do the work that it requires. The accompanying symptoms will enable patients to describe their case, and send their proposals to the undersigned, at Lexington, Ky.

no19 dly W. A. GUNN, Engineer.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the CITY ENGINEER until the 19th day of November, 1870, at 12 o'clock m., to execute the following work:

To dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Thirteenth and Jefferson streets.

To dig and wall a cistern on the north side of Broadway, and between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, by regrading and repaving.

To improve the sidewalks on the north side of Kentucky street, between Logan and Fifth streets, by grading, curbing, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the sidewalks on the west side of Second street, between Main street and Water street, or such portions thereof as the City Engineer may direct, by regrading, recurbing, repaving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the sidewalks on the east side of Shelby street, between Lampton street and Kentucky street, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the sidewalks on the south side of Market street, between Wenzel street and Mary E. Woolley's west line, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the sidewalks on the east side of Twenty-third street, between Cedar street and Jefferson street, by regrading and paving.

To improve the sidewalks on the east side of Logan street, between Kentucky street and Cane street, by grading, curbing, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the alley from Nineteenth to Twentieth street, and between Jefferson and Gravson streets, by grading and paving with block pavement.

The above work to be done according to the general ordinance regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 19th day of Nov., 1870. It permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Nov. 12, 1870. no13

SHELLY & LEAHY,

(Successors to John Doyle),

Wholesale and Family Grocers,

Wine & Liquor Dealers,

CORNER FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

A FRESH lot of the finest family groceries in store and for sale at the lowest prices. Goods delivered in haste to all parts of the city, free of charge.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE best way to secure a legacy is to go at it with a will.

THE Indianapolis Journal is bursting to know "Who Cox?"

"TWO more attempts at suicide" have come to light as to Paradol.

CARLYLE has made $15,000 out of $1 000 invested in American railway stocks.

A DEAF man's statement is always to be relied on. He's never ear-responsible.

THE LAW France is without a constitution; but the buy-laws are operating in Paris.

AMONG the New York election expenses appears this item: "Buying off D. Wemyss Jobson, $0 25."

JOURNEGOUR is out for woman's rights. He doesn't even dis-countenance immoderate use of the glass.

A ST. LOUIS M. D. advertises himself as "longer located in St. Louis than any other chronic physician."

THE Detroit Advertiser has something to say about Kentucky whisky. A little bust-head is what the Advertiser needs.

TWO English Earls have arrived in New York, each with fifty shirts to do him while he stays in "this blawsted country."

W. H. ANDREWS, late of this city, is cutting a wide swath in Titusville. His advertisement occupies six columns of the Daily Herald.

A SMALL old lady in Scott county, whenever she loses her scissors, rouses the family with "Where's them shears appeared to?"

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX, who recently retired, is on his way to Washington at the rate of thirty sick smiles an hour.—[Cin. Enquirer.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says "now is the time to sod your yards." Philadelphia would not only be a Sodom, but she'd go more, ah.

SOME of the Republicans are disposed to take their defeats *a la* Cresswell. The rest of them express themselves with Mr. Greeley, *a la* negro melody.

PEOPLE who write to newspapers on philology should avoid addressing their communications to "Messrs. Editors." This "damnable iteration" of "Messrs." is made no circumstances enjoyable.

AN English ball-player is described as "having received a severe abdominal concussion, a partial contusion of the upper arm, and a splitting dental cicatrice through the tongue, the last resulting from a quick-raising ball striking him on the chin while he was nervously confronting the threatened assault."

THE San Francisco Bulletin says: "Arrangements have been completed for a walking match between Miss Emma Forrestelle and Miss Mary Chapman, to commence on Friday, the 18th inst., and to continue 'as long as human nature will endure.' The woman who walks the longest will receive $500 and the admission money. Miss Forrestelle on one occasion walked forty hours at Cheyelle, Wyoming Territory. Miss Chapman is a denecuse."

THE following altogether wonderful and unparalleled extraordinary is related of the Prussian Prince. It's enough to make every American freeman wish he had a Crown Prince to give him a tap: "The Crown Prince of Prussia, after a combat before Paris, reviewed his victorious Bavarians, one of whom eyed him with a broad smile. 'What is up comrade?' asked the Prince. 'Why, is it not jolly,' was the good humored reply, 'to see your Royal Highness just as bespattered with dirt as we are?' A tap on the shoulder was all the rebuke he got."

AN Albany Argus correspondent writes: "Crossing over the ferry to Hoboken, a drive of five minutes from the Elysian Fields brought me to the fatal spot where, in 1804, on the 11th of July, Alexander Hamilton was killed by Burr. Formerly a marble monument, erected by the St. Andrew's Society, marked the exact spot of the fatal encounter, and even as late as last year when I visited the spot, a cedar tree against which Hamilton stood while the seconds were arranging the preliminaries, was still standing. Since then, however, the nearly completed bed of the West Side railroad has destroyed the tree, besides every vestige of the narrow ledge on which the principals stood. After the monument had disappeared two granite boulders occupied its place, with the names 'Hamilton' and 'Burr' inscribed upon them respectively. After a somewhat protracted search we found the one marked 'Hamilton,' but the one with 'Burr' on it was nowhere to be seen. Inquiring of a gang of track layers in regard to it, the foreman informed me that it had been used as a key stone in a culvert just above. 'Could you not,' we inquired, 'have used another stone in its place and preserved this memorial?' 'Why, yes,' answered the foreman, 'and I told the boss he had better lay it along side t'other stone, but he said Burr was a blasted sight more than any of us, and he guessed it would be more useful as a cursing stone than keeping alive his memory.'"

BULLITT COUNTY.

Accident—A New Enterprise—Necessary Institutions—Popular Sports.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Nov. 17, 1870.

An accident occurred about one mile north of this place this morning. While the early morning south-bound freight train was passing the farm of Dr. McKay, the engine struck a large cottonwood tree a mile from town, killing the doctor, and a splendid saddle-horse belonging to Mr. Charles McKay, killing them instantly. The train passed along without sustaining any injury by the collision.

A gentleman of means arrived here this morning to locate a site for a large saw and planing mill, and is clearing the timber off a farm near the river. It is thought that he will be successful, as the idea is well received by the people here.

Bullitt county is to vote upon the subject of a new court-house and jail at the next election. The new palace of justice and the cage for the unjust are looked forward to with much eagerness, and the vote will likely favor it by a very large majority.

"Corn-shucking," log-rolling and fox-hunting is the order of the day in this neck of the woods here just now. It is wonderful how many persons engage in these methods of passing away their leisure hours.

Quite a number of young men reared in this vicinity are about to pull up stakes and seek a home in Texas, and the first batch are to take their departure by the steamer City of Quincy on Saturday, providing there is enough of water in the lower Ohio to allow the steamer passage out.

A KENTUCKY TROTTER.

Fastest Time Ever Made by a Two-Year-Old.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 11th.]

On the Buckeye track, last evening, Dr. L. Herr, of Lexington, trotted, in the presence of a number of our citizens, his two-year-old gelding, Mambrino Bertie. The colt was shipped to this city on Monday last, taken out to the Buckeye track on yesterday, and although he has not eaten three mouthfuls of oats within the three days—despite the raw, cold weather and the rough condition of the track—he made the fastest three trials ever shown by a two-year-old trotter in the world. He trotted the first mile in 2:43¾, without making a single skip!

After twenty minutes' rest, without taking him out of the sulky, the colt repeated his mile, without a break, in 2:44¾.

After another interval of twenty minutes, without any other relief than a few swallows of water, he trotted two miles in the remarkable time of 5:39½, making the first mile in 2:41 and the second mile, with three bad breaks, in 2:58¾. In all his breaks he lost time, yet his two-mile heat averaged 2:44½ per mile. Such an exhibition of speed and endurance was never shown by a two-year-old trotter in America before.

Mambrino Bertie is a dark brown gelding, fifteen hands and three-quarters high, finely finished in form, with a perfectly balanced trotting action as Dexter himself. He is a closely inbred Messenger, being by Dr. Herr's Mambrino Patchen, the full brother of Lady Thorne, out of his half-sister, by Mambrino Chief.

Mambrino Bertie showed no distress after his wonderful performance, which makes him almost worth his weight in solid silver as a trotting trotter.

☞ As illustrative of the healthful influence of furnishing an attractive and elevating means of amusement and entertainment at such prices as will render them generally accessible to the poorest classes, the experience of the Crystal Palace in London is in point. For sixteen years that institution has been in operation under a wise and charitable arrangement by which musical entertainments and amusements of every sort have been furnished at a merely nominal expense to visitors, during which time 24,000,000 people, workmen and those of the poorer classes, have visited them free of its privileges, and not more than a dozen cases of intemperance or irregularity have been reported by the police as connected with the numerous gatherings at the place.

☞ An exchange says that if hot tar is applied to boot-soles it will make them waterproof. Let it be cool so as the leather will bear without injury, applied with a swab and drying in the fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer as well as keeps water out. It is a good plan to provide boots for winter during summer and prepare the soles by tarring, as they will then become before they are wanted to wear as firm as born and will wear twice as long as those unprepared.

☞ A Providence jeweler severely cut his foot in slitting a tight boot to ease his corns, and died of lock jaw.

PARIS.

Balloon News from the Beleaguered Capital—Prussian's Great Blunder—Failure of Attempts To Erect Batteries—Strength of Parapets—Provisions.

[Balloon Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

PARIS, Oct. 20.

This is the thirty-fifth day since the closing of all the gates to the public, and three weeks and one day since wantonly designated by the Prussians for their triumphant occupation of the metropolis. Consequently they have failed in their purpose and in their plans, so far as relates to time. This is hurtful to their prestige, so cheaply achieved over the misdirected troops of the most incompetent potentate that "ever rose or reigned or fell."

A WISE WARRIOR

would not have risked as much as King Wilhelm has risked in marching upon Paris. A wise statesman would never have calculated as valuable the chances in favor of a political insurrection here, as did Bismarck. There is no motive by which humankind is actuated stronger than that which, in common danger, creates common friends. Paris to-day is as striking an exemplification of the sentiment as ever presented itself to the world.

I always regarded until now as an illusive theory the political dogma of liberty, equality, and fraternity, but its salutary practical operations renders it now a logical reality. Every inhabitant seems to be acting upon the exalted principle of

ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE.

The citizens say to the enemy, with one voice, subdue us if you can. The only impatience manifested is for arms for each, and this prejudged, for a moment, some slight discontent.

MOLTKE

has made extraordinary efforts at every point that was seemingly available to erect permanent batteries within reach of the forts, but has signally failed in every instance. Not even an Iconoclast has yet been discovered in any of the outer strongholds. We are benefitted in a thousand ways by his unsuccessful trials. At first there was a general apprehension that we might be shelled, but to day confidence is full as general that bids cannot occur. A few bombs may be thrown, but none are likely to penetrate further than the mere outskirts. Even should an entrance be made, and an opening effected in the fortifications, Moltke will find that his difficulties but now commenced. There are

IRRIDESCENT BARRICADES EVERYWHERE,

and the French intuitively know how to defend themselves behind them.

But I am satisfied that the Prussians have lost a solitary hope left to them for victory—the substitution from destitution of supplies for the support of life. This, in my opinion, will prove as delusive as were those of the destruction of the battlements and internal dissensions

OF BREAD

we shall have an abundance for six months, and at as low rates as in times of peace. Of wine there is a sufficiency for two years. I believe the quantity is so large that if it were emptied into a dock, it would float an old-fashioned 74-gun ship. Of water there is a never failing abundance, beyond any eventuality. Upon these three articles we can subsist and continue effective for resistance.

THE NUMBER OF HORNED CATTLE

is about 25,000; of sheep, 100,000; of hogs, 75,000. Then there are about 20,000 surplus horses—and the flesh of that animal is preferred to an ox—by thousands, and is daily on sale in all the markets. Fowls and fish are scarce and expensive, as well as butter and milk. The stock of cheese and groceries of every description is large, and prices almost as low as formerly. Already a patriotic economy is observed in all classes, and I venture to predict with confidence that we can hold out, without enduring or experiencing hunger, until the beginning of April.

The statement is in current circulation that inside the forts there are 200,000 of the Communists. This is, I am quite certain, a large exaggeration. As far as I can ascertain there are LOI more than 1,000,000.

THE NUMBER OF MALES

from fifteen years to sixty is not less than 1,200,000, of whom 500,000 have arms in their hands, beside 100,000 volunteers armed by wealthy citizens when they will be furnished therewith. Of the remaining 600,000 there are at least 400,000 between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Thus, when arms are provided, Ferol can command a force for defensive purposes of 1,000,000 of men. The munitions of war are believed to be almost inexhaustible.

I think General Trochu, in the course of a month, will be enabled to throw in front of the enemy, retaining as ample force on the ramparts as in the forenoon, three hundred thousand well disciplined troops, who will courageously stand fire. The Mobile and the National Guard hardly become smaller with the smell of gunpowder, and are likely to equal, in sanguinary combat,

THE BEST SOLDIERS

of the first Napoleon. They are properly inspired with the sentiment of the sacredness duty which they have to perform. They ha ve the most renowned city in the world to save, as well as their children, and wives and mothers and sisters to protect. With rare exceptions they are profoundly imbued with the responsibility which has devolved upon them. Deputations, too, are rising, almost hourly, with the martial cry, "Onward to the conflict, and war to the death!" Soon they will be

IN THE REAR OF THE PRUSSIANS,

in different armies of from 50,000 to 100,000 each. The latter are flowing to the front, as well from abroad as from the home manufactories, and they will use them as valiantly, and I believe successfully, as have been employed deadly weapons in self-defence.

UTTERLY FRUSTRATED

in his plans for carrying Paris by bombardment or assault, Von Moltke's last hope is to starve the people through starvation. Such a thought; desperate hope. The cordon military which he has attempted and which has been successful in temporarily suspending egress and ingress to the capital will be apt to be sustained over a circumference of full seventy miles. It must be thick and strong to enable the enemy to secure to it a moderate degree of effectiveness. Such a consummation is

OUT OF THE PALE OF HUMAN POSSIBILITY.

A million of veteran troops would be unequal to the accomplishment in the face of a number within and a third of the number without. But more than the half of so large an army Germany cannot furnish, and if such a cordon she would be unable to supply it day by day for a month with food enough to maintain its efficiency.

Before the commencement of hostilities, King William may have had, all told, 700,000 men upon French soil. At the hour at which I am writing I am confident that the number

DOES NOT EXCEED 550,000.

In maintaining the *cordon militaire*," he may have at present, 250,000. To this, if Metz should capitulate, which is likely to occur, he may add 100,000 more. On what principle of strength is that he can command his support of his reckless undertaking to capture Paris, will never. I am sure, exceed 250,000 men for that purpose. This number cannot fail to be of constant diminution, occasioned by small combats, sickness and desertion. Winter is of near approach, and with it will come the

WINTER EMBARRASSMENTS

of an invading army—rain and storms, and ice and snow and their concomitant interruptions in transportation over a space of three hundred and more miles. Ill-warmed and ill-provided for soldiers naturally become disheartened, and consequently relax in resolution in the field—the German troops particularly, who have an enormous appetite, and whose chief enjoyment is to eat sausage and cheese, drink beer and smoke tobacco.

From the embarrassing position into which the King of Prussia and would-be Emperor of Germany, prompted by his vain-glorious adviser, has madly precipitated himself, miracles alone can extricate him, such miracles as are not even in the power of Omnipotence to perform. To meet the contest without the reduction of this metropolis, seems now nearly as impossible to prosecute his scheme, without the utter annihilation of his army and the impoverishment of his realm and its dependencies.

"PITY FOR THE SORROWS OF A POOR OLD MAN"

is Christianly advice; but it sometimes occurs, in the management of human affairs, that demons are to be found among mankind, and of the most infernal character. Never was a more striking illustration on this subject than in the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon III. in relation to the Spanish succession. Without the slightest provocation, and in the most wanton spirit of interference with the internal and domestic regulations and affairs of the States; their independence and sovereignty, hitherto universally held sacred, he fomented and shaped to the building up of the few at terrible cost to the many, and their many other acts of aggrandizement, and the consolidation and centralization of all political power into the Congress of the nation, leaving the States to be but a myth and a name. He could not endure the existence of such a Democratic party and all in the overthrow of this terrible monster and in bringing back the Government and nation into the hands of the people, that it may then be imbedded in their affections and carried on with "equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none." Our delegates to a said convention are inclined to vote for and put in nomination for each State office an honest, competent man who will faithfully endeavor to carry out the principles of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Hon. Preston H. Leslie, of Barbour county, is well and duly qualified to discharge all the duties incumbent upon the Governor of the great Commonwealth of Kentucky. He was born in the mountains of Kentucky, and has lived all his life in the swamps of the Ohio river; at one time a carpenter and boat builder upon the streets of our low ground city of Louisville, as a laboring man he enjoyed the same confidence with his employers that he has since in other capacities. By hard labor and strict economy he accumulated a fortune, and has raised himself for the bar. He is now in the prime of life; an able lawyer, a sound and thorough statesman, a ready, devout Christian and accomplished gentleman, of strong physical constitution and of laborious habits. He has served his constituency several times in the lower house of the Legislature, and in the Senate. He is now its presiding officer. He has served the people in many important and responsible positions and always to the entire satisfaction of his constituency and much to the interest of the State. It seems to the Democracy of Monroe that it would be eminently proper to make him Governor, and thus again demonstrate the truth of the old Democratic doctrine, that the people can confide upon the poorest boy may aspire to the highest position in the gift of a free people.

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Passing from this he exposed the extravagance and corruption of Congress, and demonstrated that the boast of Republicans that the Federal taxes were chiefly borne by the rich men was false, and that in truth every article of prime necessity by the day laborer was taxed an amount in many instances equal to in sums exceeding its actual value. These are in the name of a tariff, he' said, were imposed, not for revenue with which to extinguish the public debt and emancipate the people from its burden, but to build up and enrich the manufacturers of the East at the expense of the agriculturists of the South and West. He illustrated the workings of this tariff, showing that the Republican party in a spirit of personal and sectional favoritism was enriching one class of citizens by impoverishing another.

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Yours, &c., DEMOCRAT.

TWO HOURS WITH NAPOLEON.

His Pence Ideas—"Not Open to Charges of Avarice"—The Truth About His Fortune.

THE IMPERIAL HABITS.

[Brussels Cor. *N. Y. Times*.]

Having the advantage of being personally acquainted with his Majesty, I had no difficulty in obtaining admission to his presence. He received me with great cordiality, and on my expressing my gratification at seeing him looking so well, despite the rumors that had been circulated of his failing health, he laughed and said that so far were they from being true that he had not been a day ill since he had left Paris, the constant exposure to the open air and daily exercise on horseback having produced a marked and permanent improvement in his health. As confirmation of this I may add that his Majesty walked with me for nearly two hours, through the grounds of the chateau, which are quite hilly and in many parts broken. In addition to the extensive park of these grounds he has a range of sixteen English miles distance from the chateau assigned him; but this is merely nominal, as he can pass the limits by a simple formality whenever it pleases him.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

In the course of the conversation which ensued during this walk, I mentioned to the Emperor the various reports which were in circulation concerning his views on the peace question. Regarding this, his Majesty said that he could not permit any doubt to exist. He considered himself bound in honor by agreement to conclude a treaty of peace with Germany on the basis of a cession of territory and sum to compensate it for the money indemnity and the razing of the fortresses covered by Germany should not be allowed to stand in the way as obstacles to the conclusion of peace, but rather than this they provisional government, and in fact no government, could go. The Emperor even went so far as to say that he would prefer exile to Great Britain or the United States, on the most limited means, to accepting the restoration of his dynasty on such conditions as those sought to be imposed.

NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE FORTUNE.

I then alluded to the statements which had been published by his enemies regarding the amount of his private fortune and the large sums which he was alleged to have invested in foreign securities. He answered me with animation; "That is a subject which touches me to the quick, because whatever may have been my errors and shortcomings as a ruler, I can truly say that I am not open to the charge of avarice or pecuniary interestedness. I will assure you unreservedly the nature and extent of my private resources, because I should like you to communicate them to reports. All that myself, wife and son actually possess are the former property of my mother at Arrenenberg, in Switzerland, and which does not amount to more than it produces; the property left to the Prince Imperial by the Princess Bacchiochi, in Bohemia, in consideration of the sums which I had paid for or out of my private fortune, and which is also unproductive; some property in Italy, which yields a trifling revenue, and a property in Spain, belonging to the Empress previous to her marriage, and which, having been improved, also yields some return. Taken altogether, we possess but a sufficient to enable us to live in the simplest bourgeois style. As to our having invested money in foreign funds, or out of France, it is simply false. Had I myself myself of the opportunities which presented themselves of investing money on the purchase of real estate and stocks in the United States, it would have, perhaps, been well for me and my family. I have known instances in which a moderate outlay in that way has been productive of large returns from the enormous rise which has taken place in the value of property in the Atlantic cities."

NAPOLEON'S HOUSEHOLD.

I then laughingly remarked to the Emperor that some of the English and all the French journals were commenting on his restricted means, and that they had pointed to his numerous household as evidence of its improbability. His Majesty scornfully replied: "Numerous household! Why, I have not as many as that the officers who form what is called my household are fellow-prisoners with me, and are recognized by the Prussian government! For my very servants, with two or three exceptions, I am indebted to the considerate kindness of the Queen From the mantre d'Hotel down to the lowliest domestic at the chateau, they are all selected from her Majesty's household, and were sent with her own plate and linen. The only expenditure subject of rendering my stay here as little uncomfortable as possible I have even declined myself the luxuries of most of my old and faithful attendants, with a view to keep my expenditure within my income."

REGARDING RESTORATION.

I then made some allusion to the hopes of restoration entertained in the various parts of the empire and to the intrigues attributed to them in London, Brussels and Jersey. His Majesty replied in the negative on this point, and expressed his regret that any of the influential men who had occupied positions under the empire should invoke themselves in proceedings of so unnatural a character at a time when it was the duty of every Frenchman to consider only the means of driving the invader from the soil of France, leaving matters alone and the will of the French people could bring about the results at which they aimed, and all efforts to effect them from abroad were, and in bringing discredit and ruin upon their authors He hoped that all true friends of himself and his family would bear this truth in mind.

IMPERIAL GRATITUDE.

The Emperor expressed himself in grateful terms in regard to the kindness exhibited to him and the Empress by people of all ranks in England, and evidently appreciated the manner in which the Queen had succeeded in discharge all the duties incumbent upon the Governor of the great Commonwealth of Kentucky. He was born in the mountains of Kentucky, and has lived all his life in the swamps of the Ohio river; at one time a carpenter and boat builder upon the streets of our low ground city of Louisville, as a laboring man he enjoyed the same confidence with his employers that he has since in other capacities. By hard labor and strict economy he accumulated a fortune, and has raised himself for the bar. He is now in the prime of life; an able lawyer, a sound and thorough statesman, a ready, devout Christian and accomplished gentleman, of strong physical constitution and of laborious habits. He has served his constituency several times in the lower house of the Legislature, and in the Senate. He is now its presiding officer. He has served the people in many important and responsible positions and always to the entire satisfaction of his constituency and much to the interest of the State. It seems to the Democracy of Monroe that it would be eminently proper to make him Governor, and thus again demonstrate the truth of the old Democratic doctrine, that the people can confide upon the poorest boy may aspire to the highest position in the gift of a free people.

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INDIANA NEWS.

LOCUST GROVE has a revival.

Burglars infest Daviess county.

Shooting stars were numerous at Indianapolis Monday night.

During the month of October there were forty eight deaths in Indianapolis.

Union City is convulsed by a proposition to build a regal and costly town pump.

An exchange says that Miss Georgia Scott, of Dekalb county, is coming out with a lecture on "Man."

Dr. J. P. Avery read a paper before the Academy of Medicine at Indianapolis last evening on "Insanity Pro Tem., or The State vs. Daugherty."

The McMichael Hotel, in Medora, was burned on Wednesday. The oils say—a defective flue. It belonged to a lady named McMichael, who kept the house. No insurance.

The Jonas divorce case in the Decatur Common Pleas Court has been terminated in liberating Mrs. Jonas, giving her $5,000, with a lien on it of $2,600 to go to her lawyers, and three children to support.

We learn that a lady named Roes claims to be the only and rightful owner of a half section of land, the greater part of which is embraced in the Fourth ward of this city. The claim is said to be based upon an old "Indian title," dating many years back. If the suit should be prosecuted successfully, it would make the claimant immensely rich.—[Terre Haute Journal.

On Monday, the 28th instant, the Symmes estate, valued at about thirty thousand dollars, is to be sold by the heirs of Mrs. Hannah B. Symmes, who died at Cincinnati last June. Mrs. Symmes was the widow of Payton S. Symmes, an early settler and extensive land owner in Indiana and Ohio. The property was for many years the subject of litigation.

The following is the superscription on a letter mailed the other day in the Evansville postoffice:

Give this a start, and send it straight
To Cordon City, in the Hoosier State,
Where Miss Addie Battle may be found
Gallanting some young swain around.
Hand this to her, and tell her beware
Of dark mustaches and auburn hairs.

At about 3 o'clock Wednesday, Eddie, son of Calvin Bond, operator and ticket agent at New Castle, aged ten years, was found hanging by the neck, dead, in his father's barn. He had evidently tried a dangerous experiment in the gratification of a curiosity excited by reading of a similar case of suicide, a few days since. He had attended school as usual in the morning, ate his dinner as usual, and was starting for school when his mother requested him to go and close the barn door, which was the last seen of him till found as described. His parents and friends are in great grief, and the community is in a painful state of excitement.

A shooting affray took place at the little village of Hope on Monday last, the particulars of which are as follows: Alvord Byers and Dr. C. S. Boynton started a drug store and employed Leander Griffin as clerk Some three months since, a trouble arose between them, from what cause is not known, resulting in the discharge of Griffin. Meantime the Doctor disposed of the store to another party, who also hired Griffin, so that, at the time of the occurrence, Griffin is a clerk in the same store. Since their quarrel, bad blood has been between the doctor, and Griffin has constantly slandered and abused about the doctor and his family. Until they affected his family Mr. Boynton paid no attention to the remarks of Griffin, and when he began talking about them the doctor resolved to call him to account. On Monday afternoon he went to the store and met Griffin coming. He asked him what he meant by circulating these reports, and demanded a retraction. Griffin flared up, and in a passion said that he had determined to kill the doctor on the first provocation, and he was going to do it, which he did, firing five shots at him, three of which took effect in the back of the head and neck. Mr. Boynton fell to the floor, and Griffin rushed into another store, and after securing a heavy weight was about to return, when he was seized by some persons and prevented. Dr. Boynton was at once removed to his residence, in a very dangerous condition, and although alive yesterday afternoon, no hope was entertained of his recovery. He has been entirely sensible since the affray, and able to make the above statement of the case.

"GANGS OF FIENDS."

The Murderous State Police of Texas—Citizens Dragged from Their Homes and Assassinated.

NO MAN'S LIFE SAFE.

[Austin Correspondence New York World.]

Never before has there been such a reign of terror in the Lone Star State" as at the present time. No man's life is safe from the infamous gang of cut-throats whose murders are legalized by the commissions as "State police." Men are driven to their neighbors and friends, express their horror at the atrocities perpetrated daily by these fiends, lest they may be the next victims. Justice is blind, law forgotten, and money dead. Each mail brings to us news of the most appalling tragedies, and the air is full of rumors which curdle the blood, yet tell but half the truth of the diabolical cruelties of hourly perpetration by these pitiless murderers whose tyranny over a people disarmed and helpless is unparalleled in the history of crime.

Gen. Sheridan, when he was in command of the Fifth District, issued an order disbanding the State police, and ordering the arrest of the entire gang. Governor Throckmorton, who had appointed them, refused to obey the order, and General Sheridan was forced to remove him. Governor Throckmorton was succeeded by Governor Pease, who, although he has not openly espoused the cause of the State police, has not dared to disband them. Governor Pease is a man of weak character, and is completely under the influence of Gen. Sheridan, who is now in command of the Fifth District, with headquarters at New Orleans. Gen. Sheridan is a man of iron will, and is not to be trifled with. He has declared that he will remove any civil officer who refuses to obey his orders, and has the power to do so. Governor Pease, therefore, is powerless to disband the State police, and they continue their work of murder and robbery unchecked.

The State police was originally composed of ex-Confederate soldiers, many of whom were paroled prisoners of war. Subsequently the ranks were filled with the most desperate characters that could be found in the State. Many of the members are ex-convicts, who were released from the penitentiary on condition that they would enlist in the State police. Others are deserters from the United States Army, who have fled to Texas to escape punishment for crimes committed while in the service of the United States. Others are fugitives from justice, who have fled from the States in which they committed their crimes. Others are men who have been driven from their homes by the civil authorities for crimes committed in the interior counties of the State

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Post-Office.

MAILS.	ARRIVE A. M.	ARRIVE P. M.	CLOSE.	CLOSE.
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.
Cin. & Eastern	8:00 A.M. 2:30 P.M.	10:00	2:15	12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	10:00	2:15	12:00
St. Louis	8:00	9:00	1:00	12:00
Memphis, Charleston and New Orleans			1:00	12:00
Nashville (Mails close Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday)	7:00 A.M. 2:30 P.M.	10:00	7:00 A.M. 2:15 P.M.	12:00
Louisville & Frankfort	8:00		2:15	
Shelbyville, Mount Eden, Taylorsville and Bardstown	2:30		2:15	12:00
Louisville & Lexington	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & E. R. R. Mails		7:00	2:00	12:00
Cincinnati Mail	8:00			12:00
Evansville Mail			2:00	
Boats (Leave Louisville every Saturday)				
New Albany	8:00		2:15	
Jeffersonville	8:00	7:00 A.M.	2:15	12:00
Shelbyville, Versailles, Midway and Frankfort	1:00		2:00	12:00
Westport, Brandenburg, Leavenworth and Rockport	2:30			12:00
Boats (Leave Louisville Mon. Wed. and Fri.)	12:30			12:00
Bowling Green, Glasgow, Scottsville and Gallatin				12:00

TELEGRAMS.

EX-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, is not an aspirant for Senator in Wilson's place.

Commissioners have been appointed for the purpose of examining into and reporting on the canal system of the Dominion.

The jury in the Mohrman murder case, at Philadelphia, returned a verdict yesterday forenoon of murder in the first degree.

The President and his Cabinet have been invited to attend the celebration of the Pilgrim Society at Plymouth on the 21st of December.

Dr. Sanford Bell, of Memphis, was held in $1,000 bail, yesterday, for producing an abortion on a negro woman, by which he testified in order to collect a bill.

Professor De Graff's Military and Collegiate Institution at Rochester, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with fifty stand of arms belonging to the Ryan Zouaves. Loss $30,000. Insurance $16,000.

Daniel C. Burdick, sentenced to be hanged on the 25th for the murder of H. H. Baker, colored, in Olean, N. Y., in October, 1869, has received from the Governor a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life.

The Investigating Committee into the affairs of New England Branch of American Tract Society, report that the Society, though personally embarrassed, is in a solvent condition, and recommends a reduction of its expenses to the lowest point, by dispensing with all officers and employes not absolutely necessary.

The Eastern Question.

The new European sensation is a success.

The demand so opportunely made by Russia has shocked the nerves of that old European dame, called Equilibrium, and immediately there is a rustling among the gallants, a shining-up of old sabers, a brisling of bayonets, and an immense amount of war talk. England has been caught napping and looks to Austria and Turkey to maintain the first six months of the war. In that time, if peace is not declared, she hopes to be able to make a tolerable showing. War seems inevitable. It is said the firm tone of the English response has surprised Russia, but she is prepared for the worst. The London press is loud for war, and the English Ministry, it is said, is backed by the English people.

The New King.

The pretext of the Franco-Prussian war, the Spanish succession, has been settled as far as a vote of the Cortes can settle it. Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, second son of King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, and of the Archduchess Adelaide, of Austria, was elected King of Spain on the 16th by a vote of 191 against 120. This young man, born in 1845, has been called to a throne that rests upon an exceedingly shaky foundation. His election was strongly opposed by the friends of other aspirants and by a small Republican party. He at first made his acceptance conditional upon a popular indorsement brought out by a *plebiscitum*, but was persuaded to accept the vote of the Cortes as final. The Duke of Montpensier, third son of Louis Philippe, husband of ex-Queen Isabella's sister and an officer of superior rank in the Spanish army, had many partisans who will hardly see the sceptre of Spain pass into the hands of a stranger without some disturbance. Then there are the Carlists and the Republicans apparently ready for revolution, and altogether it is hardly probable that Amadeus will get the power of Spain well in hand in time to help his father in the great coalition against Russia.

The English Post Card.

Dr. R. H. Rudd, of this city, has handed us one of the English postal cards that came into use during his recent visit to Europe. It will be known to most of the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL that this method of transmitting messages, demanding no special privacy, has been recently inaugurated in the United Kingdom, and has met with such great success in that country that its adoption by the United States Government would be not only advisable, but demanded by the great convenience resulting. The card in question is of quite small limited size, with a half-penny stamp affixed, in the manner of a stamped envelope. The address, with the matter to be transmitted, is to be written on this side, with pencil, if preferred, as the stamping and appliccability of the card make ing this possible when one is on a journey, or even upon the street; and it is then dropped in the nearest postoffice. This card obviates the inconvenient necessity of our method of letter writing, with envelope and ink and a sheet of paper; and being easily carried in the pocket, can be made use of at any time, as is a pocket book. Should the system be adopted in this country, as it undoubtedly will, it would render the work of business men in writing letters much more convenient and speedy. We present below as complete a diagram of the card as the nature of the case will admit. The card is a little larger than an ordinary envelope, being nearly square, and with the reverse blank:

POST CARD	Stamp.
The address only to be written on this side.	
To—	

United States Supreme Court.

Three very important cases are set for an early day of the December term of the United States Supreme Court. The first involves the constitutionality of the cotton tax law; the second, the constitutionality of the confiscation acts, and the third goes up on writ of error from this State, and involves the civil rights bill—being the case of a white man tried in a United States Court for the murder of a negro. Against the Government, in the first case, Judge Curtis and Mr. Evarts will appear, and Judge Black in the third, holding that it is unconstitutional to try a citizen of a State in a United States Court for murder when the State courts are open.

Rules of Evidence.

The New York Court of Appeals has lately decided that "Congress has no power to prescribe rules of evidence to State Courts." Case of Barbour vs. Gates, &c. opinion. This decision grew out of the introduction in the court below, of certain instruments not stamped, which instruments, Congress has enacted, shall not be received as evidence in any court. This act, the New York Court holds, is only operative in the Federal Courts.

THE CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Robbery and Attempted Murder—A Man Knocked Senseless, Robbed of $775 and Thrown Across a Railroad Track to Die.

HIS RESCUE.

Another terrible affair, happening in Jefferson county in the vicinity of Middletown, occurred near O'Bannon's Station last night. The killing of the victim last winter, and the recent murder and robbery of I. T. Avery in that section, is still fresh in the minds of our readers; and now comes this third entry in the catalogue of crime, that demands instant and careful investigation, and every endeavor that it is possible to use to ferret out and bring to punishment the parties who have made this triplicity, in so short a time, so unfortunately notorious as the scene of three such shocking crimes.

From a gentleman who visited the place yesterday morning we learn the following particulars of the affair. A. Mr. Ross, formerly a Captain in the Confederate army, and now agent for the nursery near Hobb's station, in this county, got off at the station at O'Bannon's from the 6:30 p. m. train Wednesday night. While in the depot a letter was handed him, which he stopped to read by the station-house lamp. A negro came in during the time Mr. Ross was engaged in reading the letter, and picking up his satchel and post-bag read the name thereon, and then laying it down went out of the room. Mr. Ross thought nothing particularly of this at the time, but after reading the letter he took up his satchel and started for home. When some distance from the depot, and just as he was entering the woods near the track of the Short-line, he heard some one coming up rapidly behind, and ordered him to halt. As he was turning to see the person making such a peremptory demand, he was struck on the head with a fence-rail, stunning him for the instant. Two men, a negro and a white man, then appeared from the surrounding darkness, the one with the fence-rail, with which the first blow had been struck, and the other with a large knife and pistol, and commenced a furious assault upon Mr. Ross. The negro struck him again with the fence-rail, knocking him down, but he was enabled to get on his feet again, when the white man attacked him with the knife, cutting his overcoat and wounding him in several places about the shoulders and body. He fell again, when the white assailant put the pistol to his head, but, for some reason, did not shoot. The negro then beat him again about the head with the rail until he lost all consciousness. When he recovered possession of his senses—he supposes about an hour from the time of the attack—he found that the whole pockets had been cut out of his pantaloons, and all the money he had with him, about $775, had been taken. The would-be murderers had dragged him to the railroad track and laid him across the rails, with the intention no doubt of leaving him to be run over by the 9 p. m. train for this city to consummate their bloody purpose. But fortunately consciousness returned to him some little time before the arrival of the train, and though bewildered and wounded so that he could not rise, he was able to drag himself from his terribly dangerous situation to the side of the track, and thus escape before the arrival of the train Dr. Walker and a friend were passing by in a buggy, and heard the moans of the wounded man. They put him in the buggy and took him to a neighboring house, where his wounds were dressed. At an early hour this morning Mr. Ross was doing very well considering the nature of his wounds. Singularly enough his skull was not fractured by the frequent blows of the rail, and his heavy overcoat prevented any of the cuts from penetrating so deeply as to reach a vital part.

A negro and a white man answering to the description given of his assailants by Mr. Ross got on the 9 o'clock train that so narrowly escaped being the means of Mr. Ross' death at Hobbs' Station, and probably arrived in this city with the train Wednesday night. Pursuit was instituted immediately on information being given of the attempted murder and, if possible, robbery, the parties will be captured. The community in the vicinity of the scene of the almost tragedy are fearfully excited over the matter, and, should these two parties be arrested and taken to that section, summary justice might be meted out to them. The members of the Kean family charged with the murder of Avery, in the same district, lately, were probably only saved from lynching by their being bound over, with every prospect of ultimate conviction. But this recent robbery and murder, so far as intention goes, may so excite the community that forbearance may no longer seem a virtue toward such cold-blooded assassins.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

An Important Meeting to be Held on Saturday—Election of Delegates to the National Board of Trade—The Port of Entry Bill—Immigration.

LOUISVILLE'S INTERESTS.

An important meeting will be held at the Board of Trade rooms on Saturday, November 19th, 2:30 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Louisville Board of Trade, and the commercial interests of Louisville at the next annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, to convene at Buffalo on the 7th of December next. The following is the official programme to be presented at the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, viz:

PROGRAMME.

1st—Amendments to the constitution of the National Board of Trade.
2nd—Annual statistics.
3rd—Railroad receipts for grain.
4th—Grain inspection.
5th—The canal system.
6th—Taxes on coasters.
7th—Restrictions of internal trade.
8th—A Government department of commerce.
9th—The financial panic.
10th—The public lands.
11th—Tariff reform.
12th—Reduction of tariff duties.
13th—Revision of tariff.
14th—Uniform marine appointments.
15th—Postal steam service.
16th—Tax on coasting vessels.
17th—Free trade in money.
18th—Internal coinage and decimal measurement.
19th—Inland water communication.
20th—Improvement of water line.
21st—Improvement of Western rivers.
22d—Bridges.
23rd—Railway bridges.
24th—Pacific railroads.
25th—Southern levees.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE AND PORT OF ENTRY BILL.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade resolutions were presented and adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint such officers, and make such regulations as would secure to Louisville all the advantages she is entitled to under the act of Congress making her a port of entry. A copy of it was forwarded to Secretary Boutwell, and the following reply has been received:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
November 14, 1870.

A. Wayland, Esq., Secretary Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., together with a copy of the action of the Board of Trade of Louisville, and a resolution adopted by the Board requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint such officers and make such regulations as will secure to Louisville all the advantages she is entitled to under the act of Congress making her a port of entry.

In reply I have to say that such a course would be worthy object, and in belief that much good must result from an interchange of views by gentlemen from all parts of the Union who have reflected upon the subject, we hereby join in calling such a convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 23d day of November next, at 12 m. We respectfully request of each State to appoint four delegates to such convention. Boards of Trade and organized immigration societies are solicited to appoint one delegate each.

A general attendance is earnestly hoped for.

Horace Austin, Governor of Minnesota; Samuelcrill, Governor of Iowa; David Butler, Governor of Nebraska; J. W. McClurg, Governor of Missouri; James M. Harvey, Governor of Kansas; Henry Baldwin, Governor of Kansas; Henry Fairchild, Governor of Wisconsin.

From the above it will be seen that the meeting will be one of great importance, and every member of the Board of Trade should consider it his duty to be present, and give the Board such information as may lead to improvement of the trade and commerce of Louisville.

Infanticide.

Another infanticide we register this morning. In truth, a mania seems to have seized wicked mothers, of which their babes are the unhappy sufferers. While the city scavengers were engaged in their usual work yesterday morning, they found in an ash barrel in an alley, between Broadway and York, near Seventh street, a dead infant, which, with hardly a doubt, had been born alive. Coroner Weber held an inquest on the body during the day, and returned a verdict that the child had come to its death at the hands of some person unknown. There were no wounds as if inflicted by some sharp instrument upon the body, but no clue could be found as to either the mother or the murderer—or murderess —of the new-born little one.

Popular Errors Concerning Law.

That one who signs a "lie bill," or a paper stating that he was told a falsehood, is forever an incompetent witness. That a testator must leave his heirs at law at least a shilling, or the will is invalid; this was the case under the old English common law, but is not so now). That if a criminal hangs an hour and revives he cannot be tried again. That second cousins may not lawfully marry, though first cousins may not. Leases are made for a term of 999 years because 1,000 would create a freehold.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE negro church on Caldwell street was slightly damaged by fire yesterday.

THE new school-house in the Fourth ward, on Main street, near Hancock, is about being completed.

THERE was a false alarm of fire at dark yesterday, from box No. 14, corner of Preston and Breckinridge.

MR. T. J. MARTIN, of this city, will shortly locate in Indianapolis, where he will engage in the wholesale liquor trade.

MR. H. MCCLARAN had his left hand caught yesterday in the machinery at his saw-mill and his thumb was badly smashed.

LIEUTENANT GUNDERMANSEN yesterday arrested Theodore Patton on the charge of stealing a wagon-tongue from Mr. Semple.

STRUCK & WALTER are building an extensive planing-mill on Garden street. The machinery is being built by Barbarous & Co.

JAMES E. MURDOCH, the celebrated tragedian, will be here next week to give some readings for the benefit of the Old Ladies' Home.

THE autumnal festival at Masonic Temple closed last night. It was quite a success, and a handsome sum was netted by the ladies.

MRS. KOCH was robbed yesterday morning, in Prestonstreet market, by two boys, of $40. Two young boys, not yet arrested, are suspected as being the thieves.

A. MORTIMER'S auction store, on Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was entered yesterday, and goods, it is alleged, taken therefrom by John Ackels, who was conducted to jail.

MISSES ALICE BRANNIN and Judith Johnson and Mr. Thos. Rudd, of this city and State, arrived in New York in the steamer Algeria, on Tuesday last, and will leave that city for Louisville to-day.

TURNIP was sent to this office yesterday which weighed when first taken from the ground nine pounds and a half, and measured thirty-one and a half inches in circumference. It was raised by Mr. Lloyd O'Bryan.

FREQUENTLY our citizens have complained of coal being higher here than in the neighboring cities. It is now selling here at seventeen cents, while in Cincinnati it is selling at twenty cents, and in New Albany, twenty-two cents.

DETECTIVES Booker and Tiller yesterday took Julius Bowman, a speculator, to the First-street station house, on the charge of robbing Mr. Wagner's house. A dress-coat and Over-coat answering the description of the stolen property was found on his person, besides some burglar's tools.

JOHN STROZELL complains that for the past year or more, whenever he came home he found his wife drunk and neglecting the children, leaving them to fall in the fire-place and singe their hair, and act pretty much as they pleased. Yesterday he could stand it no longer, and had corporal Hatch and Mr. Colter to take her to the Twelfth-street station-house.

TWO boot-blacks were passing up Jefferson street last evening, when one accosted the other with, "I say, Jack, if it's you I'd be ashamed of myself, picking up old rotten and chaw tobacco!" "Tend to your own business, retorted Jack. Guess this is good enough to learn on!" This recalls a story of the great retreat from Bowling Green, early in 1862. A wit accosted a soldier poked fun at an Alabama regiment, with old-fashioned shot-guns—"don't discress yourself," said Alabama, "these guns are plenty good enough to retreat with."

SWORN TO SECRESY.

Three Safe Robbers Detected by an Old Lady and her Daughter—A Death-bed Confession Leads to Their Arrest and Trial.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

It will be remembered that the safe of Mr. Pell, a store-keeper in Portland, was broken open some time in February last, and a large amount of money, between three and four thousand dollars, abstracted therefrom. The identity of the robbers from that time until within a few days past remained a profound secret. But some time ago, and there exists evidence now to bring home this burglary, with almost a certainty, to three men, who have been arrested, and are now on trial, in Hawesville, Ky. The story is a romantic one, and recalls even vividly situations that are the every-day in trade of the yellow-covered literature guild.

The time of the robbery there lived in the house with Mrs. David Webb, a crippled, worthless fellow, with no ostensible means of support, and whose room was only separated from that in which Webb was asleep by a thin wooden partition. Some suspicion rested on this fellow from the lack of consistency in his story that he was sleeping in his room during the night of the robbery and yet did not hear the noise that the burglars must have made in their successful attempt to force open the safe. But no positive proof appearing against him no active measures were taken either to have him arrested or to inquire into his part in the affair. But, as above, evidence has now come to light implicating him with two comrades as having been the men engaged in the burglary.

It appears that on the night of the robbery a young lady, living near Mr. Pell's store, overhead there men planning the affair under her window. She called her mother beside her to afford a second witness in case of an investigation, or more plobably as a natural sensation of alarm, but the movement drew the attention of the confederates below, and they, fearful that their conversation was discovered, hid not giving over their intention in the matter. The mother and daughter by the open window, as the latter says, "did not dare to breathe," and there, threatening the two closure. The entry into the safe was then made, and the parties had, up to the time mentioned, escaped detection. But what through life a secret, has been revealed by a sacred obligation, with told by the approach of death. The elder of the ladies died recently in Portland, but made on her death-bed the disclosure of the circumstances as above as to the robbery and the parties engaged. Acting on this information, James Brown, alias Bill Bassett, living in Lewisport, Hancock county, with Webb himself, were arrested in that town the other day, and are now being tried before the Circuit court in Hawesville for the crime. Judge Gaugh'er of the deceased lady, absolved from at least the fear of disclosing the facts that so significantly came to her knowledge, has been retained as a witness for the prosecution. Mr. C. Brown and Judge Baker, of Hawesville, appear for the State, and Messrs. Swope & Williams, of Owensboro, a firm celebrated for its success in criminal cases, acting for the defense. The testimony by Mr. Pell was recovered, it has been probably gone the way of all such illegal gains.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Friends of the Religious Education of Children.

For the past few days a well-attended meeting of Sunday-school workers has been in progress at the Walnut-street Baptist church, in this city. At the opening session on Wednesday, Dr. R. B. Cabe, addressed the large congregation of the friends of the cause in practical suggestions upon the Superintendent's work and duties.

The Doctor also gave an infant-class lesson to a class of bright little children from the Orphan's Home, which fairly illustrated the earnest and practical man may do for young children.

In the evening he addressed the meeting upon the "claims and character of Sunday-school effort." He was followed by Mr. Jacobs in a very effective address upon "the needs of the work and the workers."

It was a most profitable occasion, and the interest was greatly heightened by the singing of Rev. L. B. Fish, of Lexington, who is State Sunday-school missionary, and known of old as "the sweet singer of Israel."

Rev. Mr. Fish's lot.

A large number was in attendance yesterday morning for the "Teachers' Preparation Lesson," led by Mr. Jacobs, whose subject was the "Crown of Thorns," and which he handled in a manner to bring the greatest interest. At 2 o'clock the teachers again came together, and were led in a drill lesson, on the "Art of Gaining Attention," by Dr. Blackall, who also explained the method of study of the morning lesson.

The evening session was addressed by Mr. Fish, who considered "How to Gain the Confidence and Affection of the Children," presenting many points worthy of deep thought.

The closing session last evening was occupied by an address by Mr. Fish, in continuation of the themes of the preceding session, a third upon practical points of the "successful teacher" by Dr. Blackall, closing words of appreciative commendation by Rev. Dr. Spalding and others, and an unanimous vote of thanks tendered the distinguished visitors, who came among us at great personal inconvenience and discomfort. We are glad to notice—and it speaks well for them—that members of other than the Baptist denomination were present, and all appeared to be interested in the exercises.

This assembling of representatives of all the Sunday-schools is recognized as productive of much good, and is considered a move in the right direction, which, if it does not win it reward in the present, will surely gather its fruits hereafter.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

Little Nell played the Katy Did last night to the fourth good house of the week. This evening she will appear as Captola in the Hidden Hand, introducing songs, dances, and banjo solos. Will S. Hays, of this city, has written for a new song, Miss Mc Good Night, Mamma, which she will incorporate in to-night's play.

Beck's Hall.

This hall was handsomely decorated last night with the shields of Helvetia and America and of the twenty-two cantons for the celebration of the anniversary of Swiss independence, when the three patriots met in the valley of Grueth and swearing the declaration of the oath, leaving Switzerland from that day to this free and untrammeled. During the oration and good cheer made the hours fly by with eager wings until 3 o'clock this morning.

The Autotypes.

Escott's gallery was crowded all day yesterday with visitors, attracted thither by the announcement that Braun's autotypes would be on exhibition. The collection comprises very nearly 6,000 copies of studies and original designs, and of paintings and frescoes, as well as of statuary and of bronze in high and low relief. The autotype process by which this has been done is an improvement upon the old crocess of photography, and enables the similes of the works in question to be produced in imperishable colors. The collection is well worth a visit.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Appointments Made, Claims Allowed, Ordinances Passed, and Licenses Granted.

THE QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Esc. Etc. Etc.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1870.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Messrs. Wiseman, Gilpin, Barret, Gies and Gauil.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A petition from McFerran, Armstrong & Co., praying a modification of the ordinance regulating the license for drays, was referred to the Revision Committee.

Separate reports from R. B. Webb and Peter Smith, inspectors of inspections to Nov. 1, 1870, were ordered to be filed.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

J. B. Ward, $27 50, for repairing desks.
J. S. Peet, $47 65, for making index.
Murphy & Co., $3,342 74, for repair of wharf.
Wm. Horan, $600, salary as Marshal.
Louisville Water Company, $60 85, for work on sewers.
Jno. Mitchell, $59 95, for work on sewers.
Frank Smith, $2 50, for work on sewers.
H. H. King, $60 00, for work on sewers.
D. J. Bowler, $592 10, for stone.
G. W. Meder, $138 00, for work on sewer.
J. C. Applegate, $260 for repair of cisterns.
Same, $2 for work on sewers.
Owen Waid, and others, $496 50 for repair of streets.
H. H. Hinton, $1,481 48 for repair of streets.
C. P. Selvage, $769 29 for repair of streets.
Thomas W. McNally, $424 for repair of wharf.
Long & McCarthy, $1,062 50 for cleaning streets.
J. D. Fowler, $592 10, for work on city hall.
Charles Godfrey, $108 for glazing.
Thos. E. Jenkins, $7 40 for supplies for Engineer.
A. Stemmerman, $200 to pay judgment.
Geo. Fulton, $440 50 for lumber.
T. Bradley, $568 16 for stationery.
J. M. Summers, $381 50 for repair of pumps.
Same, $351 87 for repair of pumps.
J. C. Dennis, $1,729 for improving High street.

CLAIM REFERRED.

S. S. Atchison, $47 65, salary as special judge.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Finance Committee to examine the books of the Clerk of the Board of the General Council, which was adopted.

Mr. Crowe submitted the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Revision Committee:

An ordinance to prohibit persons from obstructing streets in the public streets.

An ordinance concerning the transfer of real estate in the city of Louisville.

An ordinance to prohibit the riding on vehicles within the city without the permission of the driver.

An ordinance to protect the side-walks and streets of the city of Louisville.

An ordinance concerning bail-play within the city limits.

An ordinance to secure the enforcement of city ordinances.

An ordinance to suspend the enforcement of ordinance No. 321.

An ordinance concerning dogs.

An ordinance requiring persons owning ground within the limits of the city who shall have the same cleared of the rubbish by out, any streets, alleys, or gutsle thoroughfares, and the owners of the same to have the same recorded.

An ordinance prohibiting public weighing by private persons for fee or reward.

Mr. Crowe also introduced an ordinance to regulate the use of streets, sidewalks, and alleys, for the regulation of signs, awnings, awnings, post, sheds, and other articles that may be placed on or over the same.

Mr. Crowe, from the Revision Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to compel females while passing along the streets, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Crowe submitted a Common Council resolution directing the clerk to furnish all business men with their banks, which was adopted.

Mr. Crowe submitted the report of a special joint committee as to the legality of branch banks, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Crowe submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing the Mayor to employ additional counsel, which was adopted.

Mr. Crowe submitted a Common Council resolution directing the clerk to furnish all members of the Common Council with a copy of the reconstruction act, which was adopted.

Mr. Mitchell submitted the following petitions, which were granted:

J. L. Casella, for transfer of coffee-house.
S. S. Chambers, Market street, between Second and Third.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a resolution extending the time for changing the grade of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad to May 1, 1871, and agreeing upon the terms of construction of a bridge across the Beargrass creek at Broadway, which was adopted.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a Common Council resolution prohibiting the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad using curved tracks at Fourth and Jefferson streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Committee on Public Works and Attorney to report as to the right of parks, which was adopted.

Mr. Krack submitted an ordinance from the Common Council concerning the cost of constructing fire-plugs for the protection of public and private buildings of the city.

Mr. Guthrie read a report from the special committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council providing for the purchase and improvement of lands by the city of Louisville for public parks, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Guthrie introduced an ordinance from the Common Council establishing a scale of license for drays and coffee-houses and prescribing the manner of making applications for license shall be made, with certain penalties attached to the Common Council, in which amendments this ordinance concurred in.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported favorably on the petition of the Common Council for improvement of the Eleventh and Seventeenth street, between Gibson and Walnut, with an amendment, which was agreed to, and the ordinance as amended passed.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution asking the Board of School Trustees to open a school-house in the southern precinct of a school-house in the Twelfth ward, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution directing the Street Committee to order the grade of Sixth street, at SIXTH and Seventh streets, to be regulated.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council appropriating the following sums for appropriations, which were severally adopted, viz:

Appropriation of reconstructing Jefferson-street bridge, on the west side of Third to the west side of Fourth street, on the east side of Fourth street to the east side of Fifth street, on the east side of Seventh street to the east side of Eighth street, and from the east side of Eighth street to the west side Ninth street; to Jno. Anderson & Co., contractors, $1,062 50.

Appropriation of grading Twelfth street, from the south side of Delaware to the north side of Jefferson; M. & E. McCarthy, contractors, $1,062 50.

Appropriation of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Seventh and Walnut streets; Daniel Tirnen, contractor, $424 42.

Appropriation of improving the sidewalks on both sides of York street, between Sixth and Seventh streets; Sale & Leech, contractors, $1,062 50.

Appropriation of grading the alley running from the north side of Chestnut to the south side of Kempf, contractor.

Appropriation of grading the alley running north and south, between Brook and Floyd and Colleget streets; Daniel Tirnen, contractor, $424 42.

Appropriation of grading, curbing and paving with Nicolson pavement, the south side of the south line of Wellsinger avenue to the Shawnee avenue, Wm. Skene & Co., contractors.

Appropriation of improving South street, from the north side of Grayson to the south side of Jefferson; L. B. Redd & Bro., contractors.

Appropriation of reconstructing Broadway, from the east side of Seventh street to the west side of Hancock street; McAfee & Cowan, contractors.

A resolution was adopted granting Wm. Skene & Co. further time to complete the improvement of Third street from Gibson to Refuge.

A resolution was adopted extending the time to Nov. 29, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1870.

Present—Chas. R. Long, President, and all the members except Messrs. Duncan, Edwards, Jacobs, Thierman and Walling.

The journal of the previous meeting was read, corrected and approved.

A message was read from his Honor the Mayor submitting the following contracts:

A contract executed by Chas. Obst to improve Cabell street, from the north side of Frankfort to the south side of Fallen street.

Mr. Jefferson moved that they be referred to the Committee on Contracts, with privileges of reporting to-night, which

Mr. Bullitt further submitted the following apportionments, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of Jefferson street, from Seventh to Eighth street; John Anderson & Co., contractors.

Apportionment of Twelfth street, from south side of Delaware to the north side of Kentucky street; M. & E. McCarthy, contractors.

Apportionment of Jefferson street, from the west side of Third to the west side of Fourth street; John Anderson & Co., contractors.

Apportionment of South street, from the north side of Grayson to the south side of Jefferson street; L. B. Redd & Bro., contractors.

Apportionment of Jefferson street, from west side of Fourth to east side of Fifth street; John Anderson & Co., contractors.

Apportionment of Jefferson street from the east side of Eighth to the west side of Ninth street; John Anderson & Co., contractors.

Apportionment of Third street from the south side of Wetziger to the south side of the south avenue; Wm. Skene & Co., contractors.

Apportionment of alley running north and south, between Brook and Floyd and Colleget streets; Daniel Tirnen, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalks on both sides of Cecil, contractor.

Apportionment of Broadway from the east side of Jackson to the west side of Hancock street; McAfee & Cowan, contractors.

Apportionment of well at the intersection of Seventeenth and Walnut streets; Daniel Tirnen, contractor.

The apportionment in favor of Charles Obst, for alley from Campbell street to Vonderhide's east line, and between Chestnut and Keller streets, was recommitted.

The City Engineer submitted the following claims, with separate resolutions allowing the same, which were severally adopted, viz:

Owen Ward and others, $496 50 for repairs in Sixth District.

Geo. Fulton, $440 50 for lumber.

Long & McCarthy, $1,062 50 for cleaning streets Fourth District.

T. W. McNally, $424 22 for cleaning streets Sixth District.

Frank Smith, $2 for raising drip stones.

Thos. E. Jenkins, $7 40 for sundries furnished City Engineer.

C. P. Selvage, $769 29 for repairs streets Third District.

C. Stengel, $363 34 for repairs streets Second District.

C. Applegate, $25 75 for repairs to cistern.

Jno. Mitchell, $59 95 for work on Fifth-street sewer.

H. H. Hinton, $1,481 48 for repairs to Portland avenue.

J. C. Applegate, $200 for repairs to cistern.

J. D. Bowler, $592 10 for stone.

G. W. Hilder, $138 86 for work on city hall.

L. H. King, $699 06 for work on Seventeenth-street sewer.

Louisville Water Company, $58 85 for work on Fifth-street sewer.

The claim of T. W. McNally, for $570 46, for cleaning streets in Fifth District, and that of Shanks & Ferguson, for $40 50, for repairs to footways, were recommitted.

The petition of Wm. Stroz & Co. asking the grant of thirty days further time on their contract for laying Macadam pavement on Third street was received and adopted.

The City Engineer's report on the crossing across Bardstown pike and Broadway was received and referred to the committee on Railroads.

A special committee from the Board of Aldermen reported a resolution extending the time of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company up to June 1, 1871, for a change of gauge. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Meister presented a claim in favor of J. Pay for $47 85, which were allowed.

Mr. Meister presented a claim in favor of the United States Mail Line for $1 50 for the suppression of pauper, which was allowed.

Mr. Meister presented a communication from the Sinking Fund in reference to the buying of United States bonds, which was received and filed.

Mr. McAteer presented a resolution requiring the Auditor to make a weekly report to the President of the Council.

Mr. Kaye reported an ordinance to stop fast driving in the city of Louisville. Referred.

Mr. Kaye presented a petition granting the prayer of petitioners asking the closing of the alley on Twelfth street, between Market and Jefferson.

Mr. Kaye presented an ordinance for improving a part of Breckinridge street. The rules were suspended, the ordinance adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Campbell, Dix, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, Kaye, Leiterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walton and Yantis—16.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for the improvement of a part of Breckinridge street, from the west side of Ninth to the east side of Twelfth streets was read the second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Dix, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, Kaye, Leiterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walton and Yantis—16.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for the improvement of a part of Kentucky street from the west side of Ninth to the east side of Twelfth streets was read the second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Campbell, Dix, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, Kaye, Leiterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walton and Yantis—16.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for the improvement of a part of Kentucky street from the west side of Twelfth to the east side of Fifteenth street. Read the second time and adopted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Campbell, Dix, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, Kaye, Leiterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walton and Yantis—16.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for the improvement of a part of the east side of Fifteenth street from the south side of Kentucky to the south side of Magnolia street. Read the second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Dix, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, Kaye, Leiterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walton and Yantis—16.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for the improvement of a part of Kentucky street from the west side of Fourth to the east side of Fifth street. Read the second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Dix, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, Kaye, Leiterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walton and Yantis—16.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for the improvement of a part of Kentucky street from the west side of Fifth to the east side of Sixth street. Read the second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Dix, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, Kaye, Leiterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walton and Yantis—16.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for the improvement of a part of Kentucky street from the west side of Sixth to the east side of Seventh street. Read the second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Dix, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, Kaye, Leiterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walton and Yantis—16.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for the improvement of a part of Kentucky street from the west side of Seventh to the east side of Eighth street. Read the second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Dix, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, Kaye, Leiterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walton and Yantis—16.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for the improvement of a part of Kentucky street from the west side of Eighth to the east side of Ninth street. Read the second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Dix, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, Kaye, Leiterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walton and Yantis—16.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for the improvement of a part of Kentucky street from the west side of Ninth to the east side of Tenth street. Read the second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Dix, Dupuy, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jefferson, Kaye, Leiterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walton and Yantis—16.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance